INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 71--- BOMBAY SATURDAY MARCH 23 1929 ONE ANNA.

An immensely exciting film drama of aerial adventure and an eventful romance under Eastern skies

TO-NIGHT **"The Flight Commander"** THIS WEEK

With the personal appearance of Britain's famous airman

SIR ALAN COBHAM

Richly exciting, immensely thrilling and full of action—the best British Screen Drama of Love and adventure

The Programme includes the further two parts of the popular Serial

TARZAN THE MIGHTY

On Saturday Five Shows at: 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S.T)

On Sunday Morning there will be two Morning Special Shows at 10 A. M. and 1-30 P. M. (S. T.) when the great and glorious film "THE KING OF KINGS" will be Screened

On Sunday the usual 3-30 P. M. (S. T.) Show will NOT take place On Sunday "THE FLIGHT COMMANDER" will be screened at : 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
23 Mar	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 „	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,600
8 „	Mores ..		10,954
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
6 July	Rajputana ..		16,568
13 „	Mantua ..		10,946
20 „	Maloja ..		20,837
27 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
3 Aug.	*Ranpura ..		10,601
10 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
17 „	Naldera ..		16,088
24 „	Razmak ..		10,602
31 „	Malwa* ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
18th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

Dumana	8427	Stockwell	25th July
Domala	8442	Kitson	15th Aug.

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About 1929,		
29th Mar.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th April	Delta ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
26th „	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
10th May.	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
24th „	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
21st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1929		
23rd Mar.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
25th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
27th „	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
27th „	Khandalla ..	East & South Africa.
29th „	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi.
3rd April	Ellora ..	Mombassa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road. Fort. Bombay

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay.

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	102,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Shimonosaka
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	San Francisco
Changchun	Marunouchi	Samarang
Darien	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sydney
Hamburg	New York	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagoya	Tokyo
Harbin	Osaka	Tsinan
Hongkong	Peking	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeir	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager.

THE East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE,
APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate o three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street. Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay.
J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi.
Tele. Address:—"Ulcer" Kandi.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department :—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22297.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HEAD MASTER and an GRADUATE ASSISTANT TEACHER for the E. M. High School, Kaira. Apply with terms and qualifications to the VICE PRESIDENT, E. M. High School, Kaira.

A 31986

WANTED—(1) an experienced ACCOUNTANT, knowing English and Gujerati accounts for the Vanita Vishram Bombay; (2) an educated HINDU LADY for the post of a MATRON of the Vanita Vishram Home. Apply stating qualifications to the Secretary.

N 31985

WANTED—A LECTURER in Biology on a permanent post graded Rs. 100/- to 200/-. M. Sc. preferred. Apply before 31st March to PRINCIPAL, Baroda College, Baroda.

A 31949

WANTED.—CANDIDATES to earn H. L. M. S : H.M.B; H.M.D; L.R. C.P.S., F. R. C. P. S. Ph. D, Sc., etc and Ayurvedic Diplomas by correspondence. Fees Rs. 3, 4, 10, 10 20 & 5 respectively. Prospectus -/1/ PRINCIPAL, ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS (Govt. Regd.) Office, 109. Walter Road Dacca, (Bengal).

A R1513

WANTED:—AGENTS for the Sale of either or both the Daily and Illustrated Sunday editions of 'Bombay Chronicle" at (1) Mahableshwar (2) Mhow, (3) Virangaum (4) Meshana, (5) Vankaner, (6) Rajkot Jn. (7) Jetalsats Jn. (8) Porbunder, (9) Wadhwan City (10) Cutch Mandvi, (11) Gadag, (12) Khamgaon, (13) Dhoraji, (14) Bantwa and (15) Hathras, Write for full particulars and terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" P. O. Box No 322, Fort, Bombay.

A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd floor, opp. Excelsior Theatre and 3rd floor facing Hornby Road in Mahomed Building Fort, and rooms for offices and residences in Abba Building at Dhobi Talao. HAJI MAHOMED ABBA, Abba Building Dhobi Talao.

C R1518

PROFESSION

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you at a reasonable charge. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG INDIAN 35, travelled Europe, good knowledge English French, German, Arabic, Hindustani long experience in business offers services for Indian firms in any part of Europe also willing to act as companion or secretary for Indian Gentlemen travelling Europe. Please write particulars to Box No. 2263 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

B R1519

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED—An handsome and educated girl of Visangar Community for an M.A., aged 27, serving in one of the leading educational institutions of the United Provinces and possessing landed property monthly income upwards of Rs. 200/-. Photos can be exchanged. Correspond Box. No. 2262 Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.'

M R1516

LOANS.

13000 CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years. Concession enlistment going on for distributing Loans of Rs. 3,000/- on 30th April, 1929; Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted apply to:—THE BANKING AND INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD. Bombay 2.

L 31740

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

AUCTION SALE of the JIVRAJ BALOO MILLS will take place at the 2nd floor of Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, on TUESDAY, the 26th March at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) through Messrs. Mehta & Co. Auctioneers from whom all Particulars and Conditions of Sale are available.

T 31958

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. SOLE AGENTS: RIGHT AGENCY, Girgaum; Bombay.

T R1503

AN AUCTION SALE of Various designed Household Furniture, Safes, etc., to-day at 1-30 p.m. at 30, Hummam Street, Fort B. G. PAREKH & Co., Auctioneers.

T R1517

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-4-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-0-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 1-12-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "SEIYO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd March, 1929, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written applicaton for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS.

ON account of the Holi holiday on MONDAY, the 25th March, 1929, passengers holding week-end tickets are allowed to complete the return journey up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, 1929.

EXCEPTION

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15-30 hours and 35 Down arriving Poona at 12-33 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22-3-1929.

31987

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST on Rs. 85-5-2-100 for the Office of the Director of Agriculture. Those possessing University qualifications with some office experience preferred. Applications with testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 1st April, 1929.

T. F. MAIN,
Director of Agriculture.

Poona, 20th March, 1929.

31983

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG IRON NOS. 1 AND 3.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above during the 12 months ending 31st March, 1930.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Pig Iron". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 24th April, 1929.

4. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

B. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

19th March, 1929.

31978

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of Iron Castings of various sizes weighing approximately 550 cwts. (120 cwts. below 1/4 cwt., 307 cwts. between 1/4 and 1 cwt. and 117 cwts. above 1 cwt.) required during the year 1929-30, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1929.

Tenders should be sealed, superscribed "Tender for Iron Castings", addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay, will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

Forms of Tender will be issued by the same Officer on payment of Rupee One which will, in no case, be refunded.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated 20th March, 1929.

31980

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mrs. LILY ERACH MARKER has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him free from all encumbrances and claims all and singular the land, hereditaments and premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written together with the furniture plants, flower pots, benches, statues, statuettes, etc., lying thereon.

All persons having or claiming any right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at our Office at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, lying and being at Tungarli (Lonavla) in Mawal Taluka, Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Mawal, District Poona, containing by admeasurement 25,841 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey Nos. 121A, 122 and 122A, Entry Nos. 257, 259 and 260, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Mr. Tribhovandas Varjivandas bearing Survey Nos. 126-127, on or towards the South by the property of Vazir Haji Contractor, on or towards the East partly by the property of Dr. Shamrao Balkrishna Naik and partly by the property of the said Vazir Haji Contractor, on or towards the West by the property of the said Tribhovandas Varjivandas.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1929.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

31984

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the SECOND SESSIONS of 1929 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1929, at 11 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1929.

REGINALD SPENCE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

31865

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KUMBHARWADA, NEAR GOL PITHA WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Ramjanally and others, the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament and Codicil thereto of Ramjan Gulamhussein, the deceased Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 23rd day of July 1923 and made between Rahimbux of the one part and Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part and further charge bearing date the 10th day of May 1926 and made between the said Rahimbux Khodabux of the one part and the said Ramjan Gulamhoosein of the other part Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of March, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises the undermentioned property:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land or Ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses now and hereafter standing thereon and situate, lying and being at Kumbharwada in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 369 and 2/9 (three hundred and sixty nine and two-ninths) square yards or thereabouts and forming part of the Land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7510 and New Survey Nos. 5640-5641 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 4064 and 4065 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C Ward Nos. 7623, 7622 and Street Nos. 213, 215, 217 and 219.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the said Executors of the deceased Mortgagee at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Company and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction, the following goods, at the risk of the Owners, on MONDAY, the 8th April, 1929, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Coy.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of Booked and Unbooked Parcels, Valuables, articles of Clothing, Books, Vessels, Umbrellas, etc. etc.

A descriptive list of Booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge section of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KUBHARWADA, DADAR, NEXT TO KASTURCHAND MILL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Fidahoosein Jafferji and others and pursuant to the Power of Sale contained in the Mortgage dated 18th August, 1926, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, situate at Dadar on the Southern side of a public passage to Dadar Road, admeasuring about 1,907 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 142, 724, New Nos. 3736, 4668, Old Survey No. 393, New Survey No. 1/1858, Cadastral Survey No. 1413 Lower Parel Division, and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3302 (1) (2) and (3), Street Nos. 766, 766A, 766B, and bounded on the East by the property of Anandrao Jagannath, on the West and North by the properties of Sunder Govindji and on the South by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE-TO-ORDER JACOBEAN AND PLAIN FURNITURE, BY NOWROJI DADABHOY AND ROBERTS, PIANO BY JOHN STROMENGER, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction (TOMORROW) SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable made-to-order household Jacobean and plain furniture by Nowroji Dadabhoy and Roberts, Jacobean dining table, chairs and sideboards, dining and drawing room, cabinets, chesterfields, and Jacobean suites, screens, fancy tables, book cases, roll top desk and writing table, full iron frame cottage piano by John Stromenger, H. M. V. gramophone (cabinet grand), rich almirahs, full-sized dressing tables, bedsteads, hall stands, full size ice chests, etc., etc.

The property of F. F. Parish, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay Chronicle

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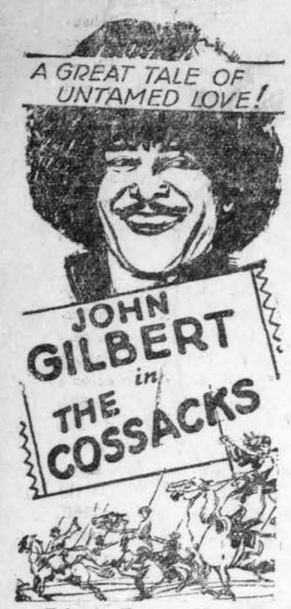
THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW and MONDAY AT 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.

A MARVELLOUS

METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER SPECTACLE



Tolstoi's Famous Novel.

10 Fascinating Reels.

SPECTACULAR AND COLOURFUL

Marvellous Horsemanship.

Book Your Seats Early.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road,

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK

Pathe's Charming Oriental Story

"DESIRE"

One of the most beautiful pictures ever filmed, taken amongst the actual surroundings,

with

English, Gujarati and Hindi titles.

DON'T MISS.

DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9&11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

Coming next SATURDAY:

Imperial Film Co.'s Masterpiece Production

"GULSHAN-I-ARAB"

Featuring Miss ERMELINE & GOHAR.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

A Cinema Demonstration.

(ON SOCIAL EVIL.)

AT

THE IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 24th March, 1929, at 10 a.m. (S. T.)

Under the auspices of

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE, a Film relating to the SOCIAL EVIL will be shown, with the object to educate youngmen and women, and thus to save them from the Curse of Ignorance.

All are requested to come and take advantage of the above Demonstration.

Special Accommodation for Ladies will be Provided.

Note—Children under 16 years will not be allowed.

VIRILE TONIC

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

This Yakuti is prepared from Indigenous drugs and guarantees its users against Lowered Vitality, the defects of the age. Functional Incapacity etc. Price:—1 phial of 30 Pills, Rs. 10 ten.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,
Head Office:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)
Branch:—393, Kalbadevi Rd., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Tripple Attraction!

Zipping with Speed!
Humming with Action!
Side-Splitting with Comedy!
Fragrant with a delightful Love Story!

RICHARD TALMADGE

King of acrobats, in a thrilling, gripping story of Mystery and Suspense!

"Doubling WITH Danger"

Priceless plans—Foreign spies—Lurking figures in the dark—astounding feats of daring—terrific battles—all are in one!

ALSO SHOWING

"The World Championship Wrestling Contest"

GAMA

Versus

JESS PETERSON

held at Patiala.

ALSO

'RAJA HARISCHANDRA'

on account of Holi Festival.

THE GLOBE

SANDHURST ROAD.

TIME:—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 DAILY. Sat., Sun., Mon. & Friday at 3-30 P.M.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

The Exclusive Home of Talkies and Synchronized Pictures.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 4, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

YOU'LL SEE AND HEAR

THE WEDDING MARCH

AN ENTIRELY

ERIC VON STROHEIM CREATION

WITH

FAY WRAY

One of the most remarkable motion pictures of the age.

It is Gorgeous and Spectacular!

It is produced with the Von Stroheim master touch.

It is a story of unusual scope and power.

It presents an exceptional cast headed by Von Stroheim himself.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Daring Mystery Melodrama of a Flying Squadron:—

THE LEGION OF THE CONDEMNED

With the Screen's New Star Pair of Lovers:—

FAY WRAY & GARY COOPER

A band of men seeking death in the air to cover the regrets in their lives—courting danger, seeking thrills, inviting disaster in one final attempt to forget their pasts.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.

THE ENGLISH PLAYERS

Present

TWO HUSBANDS

Harry Lewis' Inimitable Comedy.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.
After 4 p.m. at the Theatre.
Cinema To-day at 6-30 p.m.

WIDE OPEN

FEATURING

DICK GRACE.

AMUSEMENTS.

Event of the Day.

SHARDA FILM CO.

Presents

A Romantic Story of Olden times when the Civilization of India was at its Zenith.

Masked Cavalier

A thrill that will last for days together in your brain.

Featuring

MASTER VITHAL

DAILY SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 P.M.

WEST-END CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Opp. THE FIRE BRIGADE,

PETIT COMPOUND—GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

WHITE CITY

THE

POPULAR AMUSEMENT PARK.

NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M. (S.T.) MATINEES

ALL HOLIDAYS, SATURDAYS & SUNDAYS at 4 P.M.

FOLLOW THE CROWDS
THOUSANDS NIGHTLY.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

THE THIRD WEEK

of the unanimously approved

IMPERIAL SUPER PRODUCTION

The Punjab Mail

Starring

JAL MERCHANT and SULOCHANA

as

THE PUNJAB MAIL

Supported by

Well-known Imperial Stars like

MISS GOHAR, MISS JILLOO, MISS TARASUNDARI

And

MESSRS. D. BILLIMORIA, J. KAISAR, J. P. GIDWANI, &c.

Written and Directed by

RAMASHANKAR CHOWDHARY

of "ANARKALI" and "MADHURI" fame.

Commences To-day at

CINEMA MAJESTIC GIRGAUM

4 SHOWS DAILY at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P.M.

EXTRA SHOW AT 3 P.M.

on Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays.

How VIROL builds FOR LIFE

GEORGE POVALL, TO-DAY Age 18

PROOF that only VIROL can show

At 6½ months, Feb. 8th, 1909, George Edward Povall, 5, Central Fire Station, Salford, England, wasted away until he weighed only 6 lb. 8 oz. "He was nothing but skin and bones" (see Photo 1). Then he was put on Virol. On March 9th, 1910, just thirteen months after he was first given Virol, he weighed 31½ lbs., and was the fine healthy baby you see in Photo 2.

Not only did Virol effect an immediate improvement in this terrible case of wasting, but it laid the foundations of healthy growth and development. Since Virol saved his life, George Povall has not had a single day's sickness. He has won prizes for running, played football regularly, and to-day he is a well-built muscular boy of 18, in perfect health (see picture at top), as the doctor who attended him in his first and only illness has certified in a letter written recently.

But Virol is not only a life saver. Its extreme value to mothers lies in this. Virol builds up weakly children or children you are "just a little bit anxious about," to really robust permanent health.

SAME BOY WHEN A CHILD

Feb. 8th, 1909.
Age 6½ months; weight 6½ lbs.
BEFORE TAKING VIROL

March 9th, 1910.
Age 1 year 7 months; weight, 31½ lbs.
AFTER 13 MONTHS on VIROL

These are guaranteed to be genuine photographs and accurate particulars of George Edward Povall. This and every other case published by Virol, Ltd., are open to the strictest investigation by any Doctor interested.

VIROL

THE FOOD OF LIFE

VIROL LTD., HANGER LANE, EALING, LONDON, W.5, ENGLAND.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of infants in hot climates. They are free from harmful germs, and are readily prepared by the simple addition of boiling water, thus giving complete independence of doubtful milk supplies. Moreover, they are practically identical in composition with mother's milk, since they contain no excess of indigestible curd, and are thus superior to cow's milk or ordinary dried milk.

Fresh Stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported every week.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and upwards

Specially packed in sealed glass bottles, of all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

FREE. Upon receipt of coupon below we shall have much pleasure in sending you, free of all charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD., LONDON

Special Representative for India:

A. H. P. JENNINGS, Block E, Clive Buildings, CALCUTTA.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

Can we help You?
We can tell you how to avoid the constant bugbear of greasy and unpleasantly tasting dishes. Ensure that all your food is cooked in Cocogem.
Do not allow your Cook to use Ghee. More often than not it is adulterated and contaminated. Insist upon your food being cooked in Cocogem—the purest vegetable cooking oil obtainable in India.
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EVERYBODY IS NOW ASKING FOR

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THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE

AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA

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A Great Discovery **WHITE LEPROSY** CAN BE CURED.

White patches on the skin disappear and normal colour appear by mere application of

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Price Rs. 2 per phial.

'Book of Prescriptions' containing valuable prescriptions sent free to doctors and druggists.

INDIAN MEDICAL LABORATORY,
41, Badur Bagan Street, CALCUTTA.
Agents:—BHARAT MEDICAL STORE, Katopore Bazar, BROACH.

AMRUTANJAN

PAIN BALM (Regd.)

CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS

Amrutanjan Depots,

BOMBAY and MADRAS.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Almora being a health resort attracts a large number of Tuberculous patients from all parts of India. As I have to deal specially with such patients and have noticed many tragic occurrences among them, I am actuated from humanitarian motives to sound a note of warning and advice.

I have noticed that the majority of patients who come here are in too far advanced a stage to warrant any recovery. The beneficial effects of hill climates in cases of Tuberculosis seems to me to be over-estimated. Although the climate in high altitudes does a lot of good to selected cases of Tuberculosis, it does positive harm to those who come here in the advanced stages of the disease. The atmosphere in these climates being rarified entails extra work on the hearts and lungs of all people visiting them. This change is not percentible to healthy persons as they can draw upon their physiological reserves, but in the cases advanced phthisical patients with comparatively much reduced neration space in the lungs and poor circulation, the breathing sometimes becomes extremely rapid and laboured. I have personally observed cases who started extreme breathlessness as soon as they arrived here and who died within a week. Apart from the disease in the lungs I have also noticed that patients with laryngeal and intestinal affection and diabetes do not derive any material benefit in these climates.

I would therefore advise patients to consult their doctors before they decide to come to the hills.

Although it may appear presumptions on on my part to suggest or advise medical men to give their best attentions in selecting cases suitable for the hills, yet in the interests of the poor sufferers I feel I can claim their forgiveness for my boldness.

Almora being 80 miles from the railhead, the strait the journey is likely to cause to the healths of advanced cases is a matter of great consideration with doctors in recommending cases to come here.

I do not think it will be out of place to mention here that houses in hill stations are generally rented out on a seasonal and not a monthly basis and it is a pitiable sight to see poor patients emptying their pockets to landlords and then dying within a week of their arrival. To quote one instance. A man and his wife came up here last year and rented a house for a Rs. 400/-. The man was in an advanced stage of phthists and died within a week and hns wife did not even have enough money to take her home. It would be wise for patients to consult their doctors as to the advisability of their coming to the hills, and a timely examination and advice would save many from such accidents.

Another very often committed mistake I have noticed among patients is that they do not arrange geforehand for houses. The consequence is that on reaching Almora they fall into the hands of people who call themselves house agents who recommend them the most unsanitary houses in the worst localities. When the patients see the disadvantages of the houses and when thteir doctors advise them to change, it is too late to do so as they have already paid the rents of the whole season and their limited purses do not permit their taking other houses. Patients must understand it is not merely coming to the hills that will do them good. It is absolutely necessary that they should live in good houses in good localities. It is much better to live on the plains in well ventilated and well lighted houses than to occupy dark stuffy pigeonholes in the hills.

Lastly, patients must not come here with the idea that extensive walks will benefit them. This is a wrong idea and almost always does the patient grave harm. They should come here with the idea of taking complete rest and should only take such walks and exercise as their doctors permit. It is essential that they should keen in touch with some doctor during their stay here and should inform him of the slightest untoward symptoms they notice. Moreover they should have the patience to stay here for at least three months if they are to expect any material improvement in health.

I shall be happy to give my opinion and advice to anyone who desires them.—Yours etc.

KHAZANCHAND,
Almora, March 1929.
Pine Hill Pharmacy.

NATIONAL HEALTH WEEK BABY SHOW.

—:o:—

In connection with the National Baby and Health Week which H. E. the Governor of Bombay will open on 26th instant at Victoria Gardens, a Baby Show is being arranged by a Sub-committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Faiz Tyabjee in a very large and comprehensive scale to cover as far as possible all the areas of Bombay. A preliminary exaination of babies will be held on Sunday 24th instant at 8-30 a.m. at the following Centres: Municipal Maternity Home Bellasis Raod Byculla by Dr. H. Machado, Municipal Maternity Home Imamwada by Dr. P. Scares and at Damodhar Thackersey Hall (Working Men's Institute), Parel by Dr. Surveyor. The examination of mills area children will be arranged and conducted by Dr. Temina Cama. The Infant Welfare Society will examine babies through the Society's doctors at ten centres.

It will be seen that babies are being examined and selected at 14 centres. At each centre two best babies of each division will be selected and sent to the Final Baby Show which is to be held on Sunday 31st instant and at which Lady Sykes will present prizes in money and certificates to the best babies. Babies up to 2 years belonging to working classes whose family income does not exceed Rs. 100/- are allowed to complete.

Easter Concessions.
Travel by G.I.P.
Cheap Return Tickets.
From 22nd March to 15th April
1st and 2nd class....1 1/3 fares
Inter & 3rd class....1½ fares
(Minimum distance 100 miles)
Return journey to be completed by midnight, 15th April.
For further particulars apply to
The Publicity Officer,
G.I.P RAILWAY,
Victoria Terminus.

WANTED RENT ACT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Legislative Council just closed has passed a Bill for restricting rents in Karachi only. Mr. Joshi's amendment for including Bombay was declared by the President out of order, and it is now for Mr. Joshi to bring in a separate Bill for Bombay for the next session in June.

One who has followed the proceedings of the Council must have found that because Government was favourable Mr. Bechar could get it passed in one session. Why the Government should be against restricting rents in the city of Bombay one cannot understand. Can Government induce, persuade or compel big concerns such as B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways, Bombay Port Trust and Municipal Corporation and Posts and Telegraphs Departments to build quarters for their own employees? Why should the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways not grant free passes to their own staff to induce them to shift to the suburbs?

Similarly, Posts and Telegraphs, Bombay Municipality, and Port Trust should offer free Railway passes to their staff to induce them to go to the suburbs, and if Government is able enough to do this, nobody will require Rents Restricting Act in Bombay.

Government know it very well that in Bombay there is a very large number of clerks in Government offices as well as commercial firms, both European and Indian, whose income is hardly Rs. 100 per month. See Government scale—starting Rs. 60, and Rs. 4 yearly increment takes it nearly 10 years' service to secure Rs. 100 a month. If out of this income Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 is taken away by rent, how one can pull on without incurring debt?

Who is benefitted by this removal of the Rent Act? Neither Government nor landlords who have speculated heavily in lands in 1918-20 and lost everything, but those lucky capitalists, who built chawls some 20 years before and who have got all their capital fully recovered by way of clear 6 per cent. profit want now to increase rents as much as they can.

To sum up the whole thing, it is only a struggle for existence by people of limited income out of which one-third or fourth is being taken away by lucky capitalists, whose buildings being built 20 years ago, are at present as if a free gift.

I need not dwell upon the condition of landlords who had the misfortune of erecting buildings in war time. Most of them are ruined. If the Government does not remove the pressure either by imposing the Rent Act or by inducing big concerns to remove their employees in the suburbs, many old tenants of old buildings will be ruined!—Yours, etc.,

C. J. KHER.

Kelewadi, Soman Bldg., Girgaum.

BALIWALLA & HOMI
279, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY & 361, KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.

SWAMIJEE'S WONDERFUL POWER.

Present, Past and Future wonderfully revealed through the system of Meditation (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi, Swami Premanandajee, the world famous Vedantist. Our house has remarkable references from unapproachable quarters throughout India, Burma and Ceylon and is known to the public for the last 12 years. 5 questions Re 1/-; Annual Life Reading (Monthly Details) Rs. 2/-, 5 years Life Reading Rs. 3/-, Complete Test Life Reading Rs. 5/-, Extensive whole Life Reading (from birth to death) Rs. 10/-. V. P. charges extra. (Birth date or time of writing)

PROF. S. N. BOSE, B.A., SWAMI PREMANANDA ASHRAM
8-E, Beadon Street, (P. O. Box 11418), Calcutta.

What's the price of a head ache?

It might inconvenience you for an hour, it might disable you for the day. Again it might be a daily terror to you as to many others. You would give anything to obtain relief. But you need not give much—buy a bottle of

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

It will give you immediate relief and you won't grudge the price,—it does the job. This is the secret of the universal popularity of this Balm.

Known for 43 years.

(3—28.) **Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.**

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, March 22.

The local market opened at Rs. 368-8 for Broach A.-M. and ruled firm on general buying. There was absence of selling and prices flared up to Rs. 370-4 on strong Liverpool opening advices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.-M. 369-12.
Broach J.-A. 378-12
Oomra March 327.
Oomra May 330.
Bengal March 273.
Bengal May 276.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY March 22

March	236.60	+1.60
June	234.20	+1/1/70
September	235.20	+1.40

COTTON TENDERS.

BOMBAY March 22

	To-day	Total
Fine M. G. Oomra	1,500	15,200
F. G. M. G. Bengal	1,300	18 800

OILS AND CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY,) LIMITED.

Bombay, March 22.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS EX GODOWN BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 56/1 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 550/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 120/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 50/- per ton.

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, March 22.

Bengal 276 May
Broach 369 A. M
Broach 378 J. A.
Umra 324 March
Umra 331 May

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	288	283	275	268
Sindh	290	285	277	270
Punjab	286	281	273	266
Rajputana	288	283	275	268
Broach	382	377	372	367
Umra	338	332	326	316 —
C. P. No. 1	358	352	346	336 —
C. P. No. 2	348	342	336	326 —
Khandesh	—	—	301	291 —
Mathia	—	—	279	269 259

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, March 22.

100 P. Crystal & Co. Bahadarpur 375-1/2
100 Rali Mill Itola 288
150 G. G. Kesha & Co. Wun339-1/2
100 India Cotton & Co Warangam 272
100 H. Nenshi & Co Ellichpur 338
100 K Devchand & Co Do 326
100 Do Julna 300
100 Bussan & Co Bodvad 277
100 A Damodar & Co Nimbahera 292
100 Do Krudwadi 301
100 Do Do 306
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Bengal 280
100 N. Rajaram & Co Shirpur 295
100 Volkart Bros Khandwa 288
500 Toyomankwa Aurangabad 385
100 Volkart Bros Piparia old 270

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 22.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,237
Linseed	10,399
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,365
Sesamseeds	3,176
Groundnuts	7,488
Castorseeds	7,602
Rice	75,755
Myrabollams	838
Cottonseeds	6,872
Myrabeeds	6
Gram	4,914
Jowar	1,683
Bajra	1,155
	Tons.
Coal	1,132

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
" Subscribed	"	3,56,08,275
" Paid-up	"	71,21,655
TOTAL FUNDS	"	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road,
General Manager R. J. DUFF

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

PRIVATE CABLES.

20 March July Highest 20.72 (10-11 a.m.) lowest 20.38 (2-35 p.m.).

21 March July Highest 20.56 (11-15 a.m.), lowest 20.40 (1-42 p.m.).

Messrs Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 20th inst:—

New York, Market advanced first owing ginners report construed bullish later, declined on long liquidation. Market steady at the decline.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., have received the following cables from Liverpool.—

Liveroopl 20/3/29. Time 4-35 p.m. "Weekly weather report poor due to floods East, "Belt causing serious washing of—land and further delay farm work."

Liverpool 21/3/29. Time 11-20 a.m. "Light rains Arkansas, Oklahoma. Weather cooler."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cables from our New York friends:—

"Renewed liquidation and short selling; rather buy dips."

From our Liverpool friends:—

Ginners Census Report so unexpectedly bullish less than anticipated scarcity contracts stimulated by buying. Have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run."

Messrs. Newall nad Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office this morning:—

"Rains Texas beneficial but offset by forecast renewal unsettled weather East".

Messrs. Drennan and Co., have received the following telegrams from their Liverpool friends, dated 21st inst.:—

Messrs. B. H. Springman and Co.,

"Weather unfavourable for crop preparations most of the cotton zone. Think well of selling to secure profit part but think favourably of the market in the long run."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

"Market considers the figures small, market would have been better but for bulls realizing to secure profits."

Hornby Hemelryk: "New York cables fears rains South West may spread Eastward."

Hentz.—"Cotton Government weather report considered unfavourable. Ginners report as expected, long interest greatly reduced recently in consequence of heavy realising by outsiders, our opinion is unchanged, think if a good purchase at every break."

From New York:—"Market steadier owing to less selling pressure. Less favourable weather outlook inducing scattered buying. Statistical position justified higher prices. Piece goods and yarn markets quiet but steady."

Reuter:—"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, reacted later on liquidation but again advanced on unfavourable East-rn Belt forecast"

Messrs Breul Co. have received the following cable D/. 21st inst (5-15 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Do not think any serious decline likely Summer months worth purchasing round 10.75d."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 21.

March	21.09 plus .11
May	20.99 plus .07
July	20.56 plus .11
October	20.50 plus .20
October S D	20.42 plus .19
December S D	20.48 plus .20
Middling Spot	21.35 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, March 21.

May	20.33 plus .08
July	20.37 plus .07
Middling Spot	20.09 plus .09

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 21.

	Opening	Closing	
March	10.76	10.69	—.06
April		10.73	—.06
May	10.81	10.81	—.05
June		10.80	—.05
July	10.83	10.83	—.05
August		10.77	—.05
September		10.72	—.04
October	10.66	10.68	—.03
November		10.65	—.03
December		10.66	—.02
January	10.64	10.64	—.03
February		10.63	—.03
March		10.62	—.03
Middling Spot		10.98 plus	.06

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 21.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.66
Scinde, Fine	7.90
Scinde, Superfine	8.15
Bengal, Good	7.40
Bengal, Fully Good	7.65
Bengal, Fine	7.90
Oomra, Good	8.00
Oomra, Fully Good	8.30
Oomra, Fine	8
Broach, Fully Good	9
Broach, Fine	
Broach, Superfine	

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

March	18.30—.10
May	18.51—.09
July	18.71—.10
October	18.76—.06
November	18.52—.11
December	19.39—.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F.	
Spot	19.40 plus .25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 21.

Rozario Santa Fe per 64 lb Cargoes—
43 Loaded to U K Paid.
Barletta Russo per 63 1|2 lb Cargoes—
43|3 March-April Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian Parcels—
46|3 March Shipment Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels—
No offering.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 21.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)

March	21.10
May	21.00
July	20.54
New York 11-45 a.m.	
March	21.03
May	20.93
July	20.50

NEW YORK COTION DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 21.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS.

Week ending 21st March, 1929	1,53,497
Week ending 21st March, 1928	1,09,141
Total since 1st September to 21st March	20,79,851
Same period 1927-28	20,13,601
Exports during the week	67,536
Afloat in harbour	44,614
Total Exports this season	15,11,476
Total Exports last season same period	9,74,666
Total Exports by Rail	65,638
Estimated Mill consumption 21st March	3,08,342
Estimated Mill consumption same period last year	4,53,500
Eestimated Stock all hands 21st March, 1929	11,55,955
Same period last year	9,05,238

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Mar. 21.

	£.
Chartered Bank of India A. & C.	20 5/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	133
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-1/2
National Bank	52-1/4
Eastern Bank	7-1/8
Funding Loan, 4 p.c.	87-1/2
Conversion Loan	75-1/4
Indian Loan, 5-1/2 p.c.	100-3/4
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 p.c.	52-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	57
Indian Stock, 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	55-1/4
War Loan, 5 p.c.	101-5/8
Victory Bonds, 4 p.c.	91-1/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Mar. 21.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON METALS.

London, Mar. 21.

	£.
Copper, Braziers	120
Yellow Metal	89
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	222-3/4

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Mar. 21.

	£.
Total Bullion	157,700,000
Public Deposits	19,400,000
Other Deposits	99,609,000
Government Securities	47,90,000
Other Securities	30,500,000
Notes and Coin	59,000,000
Notes in Circulation	353,900,000
Ratio of Reserve in Liabilities	19.53 p.c.

LINSEED.

London, Mar. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton —
Shipment sellers Mar./Apl. £18:15:0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton —
Shipment paid Apl./May £18:5:0.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Mar./Apl. £15:16:3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Mar./Apl. £19:0:0

LINSEED OIL.

London, Mar. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Buyers April delivery 28/3.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Buyers May/Aug. delivery 28/9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Mar. 21.

Fair Rio (No 7, quality)
..... 17-7/8 (17-7/8)

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 22.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/5 15/16
D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 31/32 March
Banks Selling D D 1/6
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 April.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 29/32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 March
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 11/32 April
NEW YORK
B C. T T 275 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 275 1/4
Banks Buying T T 274
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 926
Banks Buying D D 938
Banks Buying 3 Mos 950
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 122 1/4
Banks Buying 60 days 119-1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 135-3|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 173
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 7/8
CROSS RATE:—
New York|London 4.85 3|4 21st inst.
Shanghai|London 2/6 13|16 22nd inst.
Japan|London 1|10 1|32 21st inst.
London|Paris 124.30 21st inst.
London|Belgium 34.960 21st inst.
London|Switzerland 25.23 21st inst.
London|Italy 92.70 21st inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 19th inst. £4-4-11 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 25 7|8 19th inst. 26 1|16 21st inst
Silver London Forward 25 15|16 19th inst. 26 1|8 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 56 1|2 19th inst. 56 3|4 21st inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 11|32 per cent 19th inst 5 11|32 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15|32 per cent 19th inst. 5 15|32 per cent 21 inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 8 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank. Call 7-1|4 per cent 3 Mos 6 per cent. 6 Mos 4-1|2 per cent. 12 Mos 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 22.

3 Months Discounts 5 11/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 5-15/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 7-1|4 per cent.
One month 6-1/2 per cent.
Three months 5-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 8 per cent

Tone of Silver:Steady owing absence of sellers. Narrow market.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Mar per bushel dollar 1.23 — 1/2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4 7|8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4 1|2 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 5 11|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 5 15|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 3|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 1|4 per cent.

INDIAN COTTON.

London, March 21.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-1|16
Forward	26-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 21.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4-11

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 21.

T T Berlin on London	20.45-7|8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	32.20
T T Milan on London	92.72
T T Berne on London	25.23
T T Paris on London	124.29
T T London on Prague	163.87

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta—
July-Sept per cwt 12|3
Oct-Dec per cwt 12|4-1|2
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Bombay—
July-Sept per cwt 12|4-1|4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Karachi—
July-Sept per cwt 12|5

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Mar. 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton —
Shipment sellers Mar./Apl. £8:11:3
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Mar./Apl. £18:0:0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment sellers Mar./Apl. £18:11:3

On Sale Everywhere
HENNESSY'S BRANDY
The Genuine Brandy
Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

BOMBAY March 22.

SILVER.

Silver Ready	59/4/0
Fagun dely	59/4/6
Chaitra dely	59/5/6
Vaishakh dely	59/6/6
Shanghai London	2/6 13/16

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21/6/6
Fagun dely	21/6/9
Chaitra dely	21/7/9
Vaishakh	21/8/6

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

BOMBAY, March 22

Linseed May	11/0/3
Linseed Sept.	11/5/6
Wheat May	8/5/3
Wheat Sept	8/2/6

CLOTH & YARN.

BOMBAY, March 22

Long Cloth Standard	0/15/9
6 1/2S.	0/8/6
10 1/2S	0/9/6
12 1/2S	0/10/0
20 1/2S	0/10/6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	21/3/29 8529000	7358000
" Yesterday do	8000	15000
Exports to-date do	6640000	5714000
Stock at Ports	15/3/29 1839000	1867000
" Interior Towns do	815000	916000
" Liverpool	15/3/29 110 000	761000
Visible Supply	15/3/29 4742000	4793000
Quantity on Sighs do	13773000	12108000

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, March 22.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 52/9 Lowest Rs. 52/6 Closing Rs. 52/10/6

Cottonseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 4/10/7-1/2 Highest Rs. 4/10/9 Closing Rs. 4/10/6

Groundnut seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 53/12 Lowest Rs. 53/7 Closing Rs 53/14

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 6|11-9|16 Sellers

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, March 22.

The market has ruled steady to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13-14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8-12 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Gharinda Rs. 8-10-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs 8-10-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June Rs. 8-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 8-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct-Dec Rs 8-5 per cwt. F. B. H.
B R B Beet Sugar:—
February Rs. 8 10 per cwt. F. B. H.
March Rs. 8-11 per cwt. F. B. H.
April Rs. 8-12 per cwt. F. B. H.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
March Rs. 8-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Steady

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

LONDON, Mar. 18.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord	0 15 6
London Tin Syndicate Ord	4 2 6
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ord	0 19 0
Anglo Burma Tin Co. Ord	0 19 0
Attock Oil	2 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 9
Underground Electric Railways	1 4 3XD
Burma Corporation	0 18 10-1/2
Smia Viscosa	1 5 0
Beira Railways	1 5 0XD.
Calico Printers	1 5 6
Marconi International Marine	3 2 6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Copn	5 7 6
James Finlay Ord	5 8 9
General Electric Co. Ord	3 7 0
Jokai Assam Tea Co.	4 3 9
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 11 0
International Rys. of C America Ord.	Dollar 52
Malavalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 0
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 1 10-1/2
Vickers Ord	0 11 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 11 3
African Asbestos Trust	1 0 9
Market improving tendency	
Stock of rubber in London	26,442 tons.
Increase on week	522

TRADE AND FINANCE

More Money Available

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES WITNESS HIGHLY DEPRESSED MARKET

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).

BOMBAY, March 22.

MONEY.

While the rate for call funds was virtually unchanged at 7-1/4 p.c., there was more money available this week. Receipts in the market of some Rs. 360 lacs last week and about Rs. 1 crore from maturing treasury bills this week in addition to about Rs. 134 lacs from sales of sterling probably account for the present condition. The trade demand has slightly declined by about Rs. 57 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 7 p.c., two months 6-1/2 p.c., three months 6 p.c., four months 5-1/2 p. c. and six months 5 p.c.

It is reported that the Imperial Bank has repaid Rs. 2-1/2 crores to Govt. that reducing their borrowings against Inland Bills to Rs. 4 crores.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 15th March 1929 shows an increase of Rs. 20.35 lacs in the Cash balance now standing at Rs. 10,52,06,000 as compared with Rs. 11.50 crores at this time last year. The percentage of Cash to liabilities is 12.56, an increase of 0.13 p.c. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 65.87 lacs and by Rs. 8.51 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 20.28 lacs. Government deposits have decreased by 41.19 lacs to Rs. 5.54 crores, while other deposits have increased by Rs. 112.55 lacs to Rs. 71.00 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 p.c

Gilt-edged securities witnessed a highly depressed market and prices gave way under selling pressure 3 1/2 p.c. Paper collapsed from Rs. 71-7 to Rs. 70-10, but recovered somewhat towards the end to Rs. 70/14. 5 p.c. Loan 1945-55 suffered the largest decline and the rate fell from Rs. 102-10 to Rs. 101-12. but closed at Rs. 101-14. 1935 and 1933 Loans remained quiet at Rs. 100-6. 6 p.c. Bonds 1930 and 1931 declined to Rs. 101 and Rs. 102 and 1932 to Rs. 103. 6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Development Loan eased further to Rs. 107-4. 4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan quietened to Rs. 83/8 and 1934-37 to Rs. 91/12. 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan receded to Rs. 94-5 and 1934 Bonds to Rs. 95-11.

The serious decline in the price of gilt-edged securities with almost all scrips unsaleable has caused nervousness amongst the investing public. It is generally felt that this state of affairs is due to the high bank rate of 8 p.c. rather than to any other important factors. All the loans of the Government of India issued since 1926 stand much lower than their issue prices. The financial community all over India unanimously resent the 8 p.c. Bank rate, and it is sincerely hoped that Government will take immediate steps to restore normal money conditions. The fact that the Imperial Bank, has borrowed only 4 crores against Inland bills ordinarily available to them at 6 p.c. is proof conclusive that the needs of the money market do not warrant the present high bank rate. It is well to note that the Government of India have very large maturities to the extent of about Rs. 151 crores from 1930-37 including the Bombay Development Loan of Rs. 9.38 crores due in 1935. This year there is no loan due for repayment and it gives them a little elbow room to re-arrange their borrowing programme. It is therefore up to Government to restore that confidence in the values of Government securities so essential for the favourable floatations of future rupee loans. The eight per cent. Bank rate can hardly be conducive to that end.

The currency return of the 15th instant shows a decrease of Rs. 31.81 lacs in note circulation now amounting to Rs. 191.22 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have also decreased by Rs. 25.42 lacs to Rs. 94.02 crores, and by Rs 5.98 lacs to Rs. 4.68 crores, respectively, while Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 32.21 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 68.35 as against 68.51 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

There was no change whatever in the steady tone of sterling exchange and sellers and buyers were quoted at 1/5 31/32 and 1/6 1/32d. respectively. There were few buyers of ready T.T. at 1s. 6d. and better rates were obtaining for forward deliveries. The volume of business transacted was not large. Some sales were effected by exporters while the enquiry for remittance remains restricted. Government secured another million this week at 1s. 6d. thus bringing the total remittances since the beginning of the fiscal year to over £30 million. The Banks selling rates for T.T. on London for delivery up to 20th April is 1s. 5-31/32d., from 20th April to 15th May 1s. 5-15/16d., from 15th May to 15th June 1s. 5-29/32d., June to end of August 1s. 5 7/8d. and September 1s. 5.29/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from 4.85-3/16 dollars to 4.85-1/2 dollars but declined and closed at 4.85-3/8. French francs and the Belga kept steady 124.28 and 34.96 respectively, and the Italian lira were quoted at 92.70.

GOLD.

Heavy arrivals swelling stocks to the extent of some 5 lacs tolas together with a comparatively small offtake of about 15,000 tolas depressed the price of ready gold by 1-1/4 annas to Rs. 21/6/6 per tola. The slackness in the upcountry demand is mainly due to the approach of Holi festival. Sovereigns were dealt in at Rs. 13-7-9 for ready while the quotation for delivery 24th April is Rs. 13-7-6. In London the price for gold after declining to 84-10 1/4d. closed at 84sh. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 26th March settlement and Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-7-0 for 24th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £75,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £200,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 102,22,815 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000.

SILVER.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 58-12 and remained so during the early part of the week. Towards the end, however on favourable advices from Shanghai the quoation in the local market improved by about six annas per 100 tolas to Rs. 59.3. The turnover both for ready and forward was comparatively small. China Banks as well as America took hardly any interest. Smaller arrivals have reduced stocks on hand to some 4,500 bars. The daily average offtake stands almost unchanged at some 160 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 6-11/16d. to 2s. 6-7/8 and closed at 2s. 6-13/16d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 21-1/16d. and 25-7/8d. for ready and 26-1/8d. and 25-7/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 59-3 and Rs. 58-12 for ready Rs. 59-5 and Rs. 58-14 for 30th March settlement and Rs. 59-6 and Rs. 58.18 for 29th April settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £86,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 351 bars and Rs. 56.151 in coin. This week's shipment from London is erpected to be £22,500

SHARES

After an initial weakness, prices in the stock exchange were somewhat firmer though the volume of business was proportionately light. Cotton milll section was affected by rumours of renewed labour troubles but as these proved unfounded most of the losses were regained. Towards the end, however, on the rounding up of the Communist leaders in the various parts of the country a better tone prevailed in all sections. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leading shares:—Bombay Dyeings Rs. 873/12—881/4—875; Century Rs. 381/4—390—385; Central India Rs. 473/12—476/4—475; Crescent Rs. 127/8—130; Fazulbhoy Rs. 730—747/8—738/12; Indian Bleaching Rs 235—240—238/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 390—388/12; Kohinoor Rs. 190-196/14—196/4; New Great Rs. 217/8—220—217/8; Pearls Rs. 450—465—458/12; Simplex Rs. 65/4—68/12—67/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 428/12—430.

In the miscellaneous section the small changes that occured were generally for better prices. Tata Steels Ordys, improved from Rs. 68/4 to Rs. 70/8 but closed at Rs. Defd. shares also improved from Rs. 245 to Rs. 257/8 and closed at Rs. Andhra Valleys kept steady at Rs. 567/8. and Hydros at Rs. 1137/8. Alcock shares are quoted at Rs. 296/4. Bombay Burma shares kept steady at about Rs. 790, while Trams receded from Rs. 149/6 to Rs. 147/8. Bombay Steams were up to Rs. 235 and Scindias to Rs. 12 Bundi Cements were almost unchanged at Rs. 20/12, while Indian Cements were down from Rs. 355 to Rs 335. Kalm Ordys, and Defds were unaltered at Rs. 222/8 and Rs. 820. Among railway shares Tapti Valleys show a small improvement to Rs. 685 Other shares remained steady.

Imperial Bank shares are quoted at Rs. 1380 and Contributories at Rs. 341/4 Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 100/12 and Central Banks are are quoted at Rs. 20/10xd

CALCUTTA. The price of hessians dropped from Rs. 16/5 to Rs. 15/1. Jute shares in the Calcutta market moved sympathetically and closed easier.

YARN MARKET.

BOMBAY March 22

There is no special change to report in the Yarn market during the past week and prices have remained almost unchanged. The tendency is no doubt hopeful but at the present moment off take is very restrictive. Cotton has been slightly easy during the last few days and dealers therefore have been very cautious and are not operating as freely as before. In Indian Yarns the tendency is comparatively better and prices have remained very steady. In other yarns there has not been any definite improvement so far.

English Yarns:—No forward business of importance has been possible so far owing to very high prices. In spot, clearances are small and dealers have been loosing heavily in their previous purchases. Stocks are slowly going into consumption and it seems after a few weeks improvement will be possible.

Japanese Yarns:—Rates are almost unchanged and offtake is moderate. Demand from consuming centres is comparatively better in this class of Yarns and importers houses have been able to make further sales in twofold as well as mercerised Yarns.

Artificial Silk Yarns:—Prices have been now somewhat steady and some of the old stocks are being slowly cleared at very heavy losses to the dealers. Forward prices are very steady and there are no free offerings as before. It is believed in course of the next few weeks there would be gradual improvement inYarns.

Indian Yarns:—Advises from up-country markets are not here very encouraging but the undertone is fairly steady. There has been yet some Labour trouble in the local mills but it is expected that the situation will gradually improve and the outlook therefore is more hopeful in this class of Yarns. There had been only a few sales during the week but the tendency is better.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT

Bombay, Mar. 22.

Since our last report, no business of importance in coal is done, except about 500 tons Lodna Steam Coal ex s.s. Shuja at Rs. 17/4 per ton. Two more cargoes of Natal Coal, one for March and the other for April are fixed at the rate of about Sh. 26/6 per ton c.i.f.

The tonnage for Coal Calcutta to Bombay is yet scarce, and hence the rate for Bengal Coal here has been quoted Rs. 17/8 per ton c.i.f. and that of Natal Coal Sh. 28 per ton c.i.f. The market is steady and firm, with very little inquiry.

STEAMERS DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM

17-3-29 s.s. Homayun Durban Navigation Turner Morrison. & Co.

Steamers expected to arrive with Coal Cargo:—

22-3-29 s.s. Shuja Lodna Steam Coal Choonilal Girdharlal & Co.

10-4-29 s.s. Englestan, Mcleans Poniati, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

15-4-29 s.s. Pallas Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co. and Gandhi & Co.

17-4-29 s.s. Sneaton, Natal Coal, Turner Morrison & Co.

20-4-29 s.s. Ville de Havre, Natal Coal, Choonilal Harilal & Co.

25-4-29 s.s. Uka Maru, Natal Coal, Turner Morrison & Co.

QUOTATIONS

Quality	C.I.F.
Natal Coal	Sh. 27
Deshargarh	Rs. 17/8
Lodna Coal	Rs. 17/8
Seebpore Poniati	Rs. 17/

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

BOMBAY 22nd March 1929.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)

Since we wrote last week the net changes in the Home markets have been as follows:—

	March	May	July
New York 13/3/29	21.17	21.13	20.64
New York 21/3/29	21.09	20.99	20.56
	—.08	—.14	—.8
	March	May	July
Liverpool 13/3/29	10.81	10.82	10.92
Liverpool 21/3/29	10.69	10.81	10.81
	—.12	—.11	—.09

During the week under review there was a good reaction caused by better weather reports and profit-taking, but during the last two days there has been another recovery due principally to the publication of the Final American Census Bureau Report. The figure for the crop is 14,269,000 running bales, equal to 14,450,000 bales of 500lbs. This is rather less than was generally expected and gave the market more confidence. The following cables from Liverpool friends reflect the feeling:—

1. Ginning Report Bullish. Think market will go higher.

2. Ginners Report unexpectedly bullish, less than anticipated. Scarcity of Contracts stimulated buying. Have a favourable opinion of the market in the long run.

3. Expect gradually higher.

The official weather Report from America states that there have been serious floods in several parts of the Eastern belt and that farming is behind hand in numerous sections. Summing up the position as well as we can from the news, we may say that there have been too heavy rains in the Eastern belt and that the start is not an ideal one, but that in the Western belt there is not much wrong. We must also once more remind our friends that whilst a late start is not good, too much rain at this time of the season means good subsoil moisture later on and good tap roots for the plants. In fact it is far too early to make any forecasts as to the coming crop. Weather is at present the most important factor, but with prices at the present high level we must expect an enormous acreage.

Trade reports are rather more encouraging from some parts of the World, but although there is a good demand round about 20.50 Cents it is noticeable that at 21 Cents there is less eagerness to buy.

We may at present expect steady home markets, but should the weather definitely improve a re-action is almost inevitable.

Since we wrote last week Broach has declined about Rs. 6 and this contract is at last coming into line with other Indian cotton. This we think is due to the fact that the Standard boxes have now been made up and it is realised by the Trade that a large amount of undesirable Broach cotton may be tendered against the Contract with a very fair chance of passing in Survey.

Indian cotton has at present few friends in spite of its low parity and stocks in Bombay are once again increasing.

We advise our friends who hold stocks of cotton to take every opportunity offering of selling their cotton, as see little chance of much improvement locally and should America decline, last year's misfortunes may occur again.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 22.

Messrs Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Clombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest Prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	21
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	14
Ceylon Planters	28
Ceylon Rubber	15
Ciynes Estates	25
Cochin Rubber	36
Eila Tea	190
Estates Co. of Uva	35
Fairlawn Estate	36
Frocester Estates	60
Hatbawe Rubber	14
Honiton Rubber	8-8
Horawala Rubber	45
Indo-Malay Estates	19-8
Jambulande T. and Rub.	13
Jobong Rubber	18-8
Kalutara Comapny	36
Kalutara Rubber	19
Kelani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	25
Lanka Rubber	90
Lansdowne Rubber	205
Maha Uva Estates	54
Meall Mor Estates	26
Mirishena Rubber	40
Narangoda Rubber	26
Neuchatel Estates	47
North-Western Rub.	23-8
Pelmadulla T. and Rub.	24-8
Rubber Growers'	26
Sacragam T. and Rub.	220
Talgaswella Tea	50
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	62-8
Udapolla Rubber	21
Ullswater Rubber	14
Vogan Tea	47
Warriapolla Estate	28

Remarks:—Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re 0/57 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 22/3/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degs. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.862 inches (.039 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours-015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.2 degrees (8.1 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees (2.7 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 77 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 128 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5500 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 8 hrs. 27 minutes yesterday (I.S.T.)

STOCKS AND SHARES

Sharp Rise in Fazal and Pearl

INDUSTRIAL SECTION QUIET

BOMBAY, March 22

To-day Fazal and Pearl Mills shares registered a sharp rise on extensive buying and short covering influenced by various reports. Although we do not attach much importance to unfounded reports, it is a fact that an impressive speculative buying believed on behalf of prominent operators is in progress. Shorts were caught unaware and Fazul after opening at Rs. 737/8 flamed upto Rs. 760/- while Pearls after opening at Rs. 460/- were done as high as Rs. 477/8. At this level buying orders were fully executed and prices assumed easing tendency under profit taking. Looking to the general situation, although we believe short sido dangerous we would advise buying on good recessions. This speculative activity had imported strength in Rubani and Cresent. Even Bombay Dyeing and Century responded reluctantly There was scattered business in Tata Steel shares. There was some covering also with bull support in Hydro which resulted in a rise of Rs. 10/- Cements were easier Burmahs were steady.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay Dyeing 876,78,80.81,82,78
Century 386,88,89,90
Colaba 126
Crescent 131,33,
Fazul 740,41,46,50,55,60,56 55,
Indore 390
Madhowji 47,
Nagpur 475,73,75,
New Great 220,21 22,
Pearl 458,,60,65,70,72,68,
Simplex 67
Swadeshi 430,
Burma 787,88,87,
Hydro 1137,38,40,45,47 48,
Tram 147,
Deff. 254-6,55,56 54-6,
Ord. 69/12,70,24,69/14,70, 69/8,
Bundi 20/12 8,4,2,20,
Indian 335,33,30 28/2,
Katni Ord. 222,21/14,
Alcock 396,95,90,

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

BOMBAY March 22

Ahmedabad Advance 100 10f 362 350
Apollo 50 nil 5
Assur Veerji (5) nil 7/8
Barsi (250) 20y 145
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 166/4
Bharat (500) 10y 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 170
Bobay Dyeing (120) 201 878/12
Bombay Industrial (20) 5
Bradbury (250) Nil 150
Broach Fine Counts 250 nil 30
Century 100 20y 390
Central India 100f 475
Ceylon 100 nil 22-8.
Colaba Land Mill 100 100xd. 126/4
Crescent 100 9f. 133/12
Currimbhoy 250 nil 150.
David 250 nil 225
Dawn 250 a 15y 525
E D. Sassoon United Ord. nil 0/10/0
Ebrahim Pabaney 200 7/8 201/4
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 93-12
Elphinstone 100 nil 6/8
Fazulbhoy 250 755
Finlay 100 10y 105
Framjee Petit 1,000 nil 200
Gokak 100 2/8 135
Gold Mohur 100 nil 130
Hindustan 1,000 100y 1675
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 10f 238/12
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75y 1230
Indore Malwa 100 13/12f 390
Jamshed 250 nil 17/8
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100y 1600
Kastoorchand 50 nil 13/4
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2300
Khatau Makanjee 100 nil 77/8
Kohinoor 10/13/0/6 197/8
Lakshmi Cotton 250 15 1300
Madho Rao Scindia 100 nil 8/8
Madhowji Dharmasi 100 nil 46
Madras United 250 7/8i 445
Maneckjee Petit 1,000 20y 1050
Mathradas 50 nil 20
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 73/12
Minerva 80 nil 77
Morarji Goculdas 1,000 nil 1125
Model Mills, Nagpur 250 nil 85
Mysore 50 5plus 2f xd. 165
New City of Bombay 100 nil 83/12
New Great Eastern 200 10y 222/8
Asmanshahi 75 2/4y 55
Pearl 210 19f 468/12
Phoenix 100 20y 351/4
Premier 10 nil 6
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 8/8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 50 5/8y 63/8
Sholapur 1000 120f 5660
Simplex 250 nil 67/8
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8
Swadesh 100 10f 430
Swan Mills 25 nil 105
Tata Mills 25 nil 45
Vishnu Cotton 500 401 2250
Western India Spinning 1,000 60y 940

BANKS.

Bank of India 50/2 8f 101/4
Baroda, 500 3/8 79
Central 250 08 21/10
Eastern 95 4sh 92
Imperial 500 40f xd. 1382/8
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 341/4
Union 5/11 3/12
P. & O. Bank £10 10f 129

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Protland 10/0/8 4f 29
Central India Mining 8/4
Gwalior Cement 70 10y 100
Indian Cement 220 nil 328/2
New Indian Assurance 5 1y 21/14
Katni Cement Ord. 100 10 820
Punjab Cement 100 nil 12
Sidhpur Cement 100 7y 161/4
Surajpur 10 2 11/8 21/4
Surma Cement, 100 6y 90

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 775
Amritsar Patti 100 3/10/0f 120
Central Portland 98
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 98
Gujarat 100 2/4/3f 83/8
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6y 90
Larkhana 100 1i 87
Mandra Bhon 90 1/15/2f 71.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8i 85
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/3. 95
Sura Sirajgunj 100 2/6/0f 99
Sind Light 100 5/7 135
Tapti Valley 682/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 85.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKING.

Ahmedabad Electric 100 6 8y 128/12
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y 137
Andhra Valley Ordy. 10.000 565
Bombay Tramway Ord. 59 2 147/8
Tata Hydde Electric 1,000 10f 1148/12
Tata Power 0 7,000 nil 440
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4i 133/12
Poona Electricity 100 7y 140

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10v 130
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20y 1185
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 215
Manmad Manufacturing 250 20y 270
New Berar 500 70y 840
New Mofussil 400 30y 565.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 410
Volkart U. P. 500 30y 480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10 nil 5.
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 48
Empire of India Life /00 30/52 1975
Jupiter General Insurance Ordy. 11 nil 10-12
New India Assurance 5 1y 21/14
Oriental Government Securities
Life 100 100d 2075
Vulcan 10 0/8/0y 7
Industrial & Prudential 6 0|5|0y 11

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 100 nil 296/4
Attock Oil 1 nil 38
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P.
Paid 200 40y 510.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 250 12/8y 233/12
Bombay Uganda 80 nil 30
B. Burma T. Corporation 125 786/4
Dd. Contributory 50 12f 280
British Burma Petroleum 81 4/15 4/14
Burma Corp. 10 As. 6+1 11/8
Jost Engineering 50 54-12/8 187/8.
Kemp 200 15 197-8.
Mackenzie Saw Mills 100 201/4
Port Canning, 1,000 45 622/8
Scindia Steam 12
Tata Construction 30 4y 53/12
Tata Iron (Ord.) 55 1y 69/8
Tata Iron (def) 59 254/6

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55/8
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94 8.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 55.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80
Kohinoor Mills T 7 103.
Tata Hydro B. 8 110/4
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c.; 103
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 p.c £103.
Andhra Valley B. 8 104
Apollo Mills B. 7.8 F. T. 100.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, March 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotaticens by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £ s. d.
Tudra Valley (7 1/2 per cent. 1933 Notes)	103 0 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	98 10 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	
Australiah 5 per cent Loan (1935/45)	98 5 0
Burma Corporation Ltd	0 18 9
Calcutta Tramwayse (Ordy.)	1 0 3
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 11 0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 1 0
French 5 per cent. Rentes	19 15 0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn.	132 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	7 6 0
India 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling Stock	67 0 0
India 4 1/2 per cent. Sterling Loan (1950/55)	90 0 0
India 3 per cent. Sterling Stock	57 0 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 3 3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0 13 0
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0 6 0
Nitrate Railway (Ord)	8 2 6
P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	9 5 0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0 4 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly 4 1/2 per cent. Debs.	80 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	195 0 0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent. Pref. Stock)	97 10 0
Tata Power 47 1/2 per cent. 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	103 0 0
War Loan 5 per cent. (1929/47)	101 10 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 21.

Mar. clos at 8/11d. — 1/4.
May close at 9/1 1/2d. — 0.
July close at 9/4 1/2d — 0.
Oct. close at 9/7 1/2d. (9/7 1/2d.) — 0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

ENGAGEMENTS.

SATURDAY, March 30.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

SUNDAY, March 31.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

MONDAY April 1.

12th Session of All-India Hindu Maha-Sabha at Surat, Mr. Ramanand Chatterjee to preside.

VILE PARLE YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the above League, Mr. Manekial H. Vakil will deliver a lecture on "The Boycott of British Goods" to-day at 6 p.m. in the Rashtriya Shala Hall (West).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Hiyeizan Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 23rd inst.

ASSAGAO UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Assagao Union will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Institute Luso Indiano Hall, Dabul.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Akita Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st inst. and is due to arrive here on Monday the 25th at day light.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

A public meeting of women will be held at the Malabari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Ladies will speak about their impressions of the All India Women's Conference on Educational Reform, held at Patna, in the first week of January last.

Lady Tata will preside.

BHULESWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bhuleshwar Congress Committee has arranged a programme of hawking Khaddar and enrolling Congress members, on Sunday. All the workers of the Committee are requested to be present at the Committee's office at 8 a.m. sharp.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting under the auspices of the above Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at B.D.D. Chawls, Naigaon, when Dr. Udgaonkar, Messrs C. K. Narayan Swami, Acharya, Deorao Naik and others will speak on "Congress and our Duty".

SCHOOL OF INDIAN MUSIC.

The second lecture of the series arranged under the auspices of the School on "the Modern Aspects of Indian Music" will be delivered at the Prarthana Samaj to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. by Prof. Krishnarao Mulye of Poona. All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC MEETING AT VERSOWA.

A public meeting of the villagers of Versowa Mudha, Yerangal and Darivli, under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Gokhale Chouk Versowa to consider the question as to how the anti-liquor movements should be carried on in these villages. The question of how to carry out the other items of the Congress programme will also be discussed at the meeting.

"G" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of the above Committee will be held on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. in the Committee's Office.

Applications are invited from those who want to stand as candidates from this Ward to B.P.C.C. duly proposed and seconded on or before Thursday (28-3-29) 6 p.m. The polling will take place on Sunday (31-3-29) from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Lidha Building, Matunga (G. I. P. to-day Saturday at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION, KALYAN.

Under the auspices of the Andhra Association, Kalyan, a public meeting of the Andhras of Kalyan will be held at 8 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Association Hall to protest against the separation of the Ceded Districts from the Jurisdiction of the Andhra University.

Mr. Pratapagirir Ramamoorthi will preside on the occasion.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st of March, 1929, Jamshedi-Naoroz Day, at No. 7 New Marine Lines, by Sardar Saheb Phiroze Hoshang Dastur, M.A., and Dastur Phirozshah Hormasji Meherjirana of Bhusaval, Dady, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Rustum D. N. Wadia, to Piroja, eldest daughter of Dr. & Mrs. D. S. Fraser.

GROSS EARNINGS OF TATA CONCERNS.

Messrs. Tata Sons, Limited, Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of February 1929 were as follows:—

"Subject to adjustments the gross earnings of the three Hydro-Electric companies for the month of February 1929 are as follows:—

Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,36,777-11-1 The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co Ltd. Rs. 3,94,098-13-9. The Tata Power Co. Ltd. Rs. 3,42, 061-15-5.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

PROTEST MEETING OF MUSLIMS.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held at the Pedroosha Durga, Opposite Sitaram Buildings, near Crawford Market, to-day at 9 p. m. (S. T.) to protest against the grant of license to sell wines by the Government of Bombay to Messrs. Shah & Co., Provision Merchants.

SUICIDE—A SURCEASE OF LIFE'S MISERY

—:o:—

Being tired of unemployment George A. Fanthome, an Indian Christian, residing at Jacob Circle, took opium on Thursday to end the misery of life, on whose body an inquest was held by the Coroner on Friday. It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was tired of life as he was unemployed and could not find work. On Thursday he was found unconscious in his room and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. A letter was found in his pocket in which he admitted having taken opium. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

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BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

The following students have been declared successful in the Corporation of Accountants' Examination held in December last:—

Intermediate Examination:—1. V. S. Laud, 2. N. V. Krishnan. 3. M. G. Naik, 4. C. K. Bharucha, 5. N. D. Marshall, 6. E. C. P. Driver, 7. R. V. Subramaniam. 8. E. F. Pavri.

Final Part I:—1. M. D. Shroff, 2. V. K. Dhage.

Final Part II:—1. F. Hyam. 2. S. H. Sadar, 3. H. J. Irani.

CO-OPTION TO CORPORATION

—:o:—

Mr. Shamdasani asks for Injunction

APPLICATION REJECTED BY HIGH COURT

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Amberson Marten and Mr. Justice Kemp at the Bombay High Court. Mr. P. D. Shamdasani made an application for the issue of a writ of mandamus, interim or otherwise restraining the Municipal Commissioner from proceeding with the co-option of ten members to the Corporation advertised to take place on March 26. The Advocate-General with Mr. Blair appeared for the Municipal Commissioner.

The petitioner contended that a scrutiny of the nominations of the 34 candidates for the election of co-opted councillors disclosed that he and four others were duly nominated and the nominations of 29 others which were proposed or seconded by any of the 76 persons whose election was under dispute in the petition filed by him at the Small Causes Court, were invalid. Mr. Shamdasani further submitted that it was not competent to Municipal Commissioner to recognise the 76 persons whose names appeared as councillors within the meaning of the act during the pendency of his appeal and when the said elections were not confirmed by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. Mr. Shamdasani said that an extraordinary situation had arisen which required to be met with by some extraordinay measure. He had no other relief than applying to the High Court for an injunction as otherwise he apprehended that his franchise or personal right would be injured.

Their Lordships held that in the present case they were not convinced of the need for any injunction and did not wish to interfere with the affairs of a great civil body. They, therefore summarily rejected the application withmout calling upon the Advocate-General.

MR. SHAMDASANI'S COMPLAINT

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ALLEGED CASES OF IMPERSONATION

The adjourned hearing of the Municipal Election Petition filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a defeated candidate from the "B" Mandvi Ward, was taken up by Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court on Friday.

Mr. S. A. Mantri, a candidate who failed in the election of the "D" Ward stepped into the witness box to give evidence on behalf of the applicant. Deposing to the irregularities he had noticed during the recent elections witness stated that there were many cases of personations. He came across two or three such cases a sregards his own voters. When they demanded ballott cards it was found that the same had already been issued to some other persons. Witness duly brought this to the notice of the Polling Superintendent, since personations, witness added were mostly facilitated by the permission given to the candidates to issue number slips direct to their voters.

Cross-examined, witness admitted that sepoys were posted at the entrance and exit as well as at each of the ballot-box compartments. Non-voters were not allowed to enter these compartments and if any were found there they were put out by the peons.

SOCIAL PURITY LEAGUE

—:o:—

FREE CINEMA DEMONSTRATION

Under the auspices of the Social Purity League, a free cinema demonstration will be shown at the Imperial Cinema, Lamington Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 A.M. (S. T.). The film entitled "Father's Earnings," is a heartrending story of a profligate son who succeeds to his father's property and squanders it in leading an immoral life with dire consequences.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AT SEA

—:o:—

INDIAN DELEGATE TO CONFERENCE

The President and members of the Friends' Circle were At Home to Mrs. and Mr. M. A. Master to wish them Bon-Voyage on Thursday night at Mr. Pandya's bungalow, Santa Cruz. Mr. Master the Manager of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., leaving by to-morrow's Mail boat as one of he three Indian delegates to the International Conference of protection of Life at Sea to be held in London next month.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILL STRIKE SITUATION

—:o:—

DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON SIR VICTOR.

There was much improvement, however, in the mill strike on Friday. Only eight mills remained closed as compared with sixteen on Thursday. The Jacob, Sassoon David and Elphinstone Mills remained closed as the management consider that the workmen had made a breach of the agreement in that they had consented not to go on strike before they went to the Arbitration Board to settle the dispute. On Wednesday, soon after the arrest of the labour leaders, the operatives struck work. The management refused to open the mills, until a deputation of the workmen waited upon Sir Victor Sassoon and explained their cause of the strike. Accordingly, the workmen intend to wait on a deputation upon Sir Victor Sassoon.

The management of the Finlay and Gold Mohur mills have posted notices that the mills would start work from Saturday and armed police would be posted at the gates to prevent disturbance.

The Century, Textile and Spring Mills are still on strike. Among the mills which were closed down previously, the following mills worked on Friday, viz., Moon, Kasturchand, Tata, Morarji Gokuldas, Standard, Crown, Currimbhoy, Pabani and Mathradas.

A PARSI-JUDDIN MARRIAGE

—:o:—

An interesting wedding ceremony took place on Jamsheti Nowroz Day on Thursday when Mr. Dadi Rustom D. N. Wadia was married to Miss Pirola Dossabhai Fraser. The bride being the daughter of Mr. Dossabhai Fraser's German wife is considered by the orthodox section of the Parsi communist as "juddin" (of alien faith) and the Athornan Anjuman had given a warning, through the press, to the priestly class in general that according to the resolutions passed by the Athornan Anjuman no priest can perform the marriage ceremony of this couple. In spite of this warning Khan Bahadur Pheroze Hoshang Dastur and the Chief Priest of the Parsis of Mhow performed the wedding ceremony. About 200 guests, including several prominent members of the Parsi community were present and Mr. Nanabhai Moos (Official Assignee) and Mr. Romer, solicitor, of Messrs. Merwanji Cohan & Co., stood as witnesses during the ceremony. Besides the above mentioned priests some priests of Bombay were present as guests.

EASTER EXCURSIONS

—:o:—

G. I. P. RUNS TOURIST SPECIAL

That the desire for travel has been quickened by the policy of organising Holiday specials is again proved by the demand of tourist parties for special trains during the Holi-Easter recess. Last night a second class special left Victoria Terminus with a large number of Indian tourists, men, women and children keen on visiting place of historic interest like Sanchi, Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra Fatehpur Sikri, and Delhi. Messrs. Jeena & Co. arranged for the booking of Partiesee at an inclusive fare of Rs. 120 per passenger. One of the difficlties of sightseeing travel is the ignorance of passengers concerning places of interest and the uncertainty of costs. When The organisers take over the entire responsibility of arranging for sightseeing, good catering on the way and generally fixing the programme of travel, the facilities awaken the interest of potential tourists and the results are found to justify the enterprise.

Special guides tourist literature descriptive of the places visited, motor buses whorever necessary—these are some of the features of well-organised travel which the middleclass Indian has come to appreciate. The ten-days' tour now undertaken includes sufficient halts two days each at places like Agra and Delhi where there is much to be seen. There will be the usual G. I. P. cinema show, at Sanchi all entertainment which tourists expect and enjoy. Although the weather is warm, it is not yet so sultry as to make travelling oppressive. April is decidedly a summer month but the tourists will be back home by 1st. April after having visited scenes of historic ntetrest whicm make India famous as a tourist's land.

F WARD D. C. C.

PROCESSION ON SUNDAY

The F Ward District Congress Committee will take out a procession to-morrow (Sunday) in connection with the Congress programme. The procession will be formed at the premises of the Committee Kawarana Building and start parade at 8 a.m. sharp From the Cogress Office the procession will march towards Matunga (G. I. P.) where a public meeting will be held. From Matunga it will proceed as far as Kala Chowki and back again to the Congress Office. A public meeting in the Maidan opposite the K. E. M. Hospital will terminate the day's programme.

MEETING OF VOLUNTEERS

A Meeting of the Volunteers of the F. Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress Office, Kawarana Building, Poibavdi, Parel. All Volunteers are requested to attend without fail.

Under the Clock

BY TWIMPLEX

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1929.

"The dead Sea Concessions—Lords Debate"
Press Headline.

No, they were not discussing ways and means of claiming what they lost through Reclamation in 1911 to the other part of the same world—the Commons.

British Financial returns for the year show a surplus of two millions. Census returns above the school leaving age of the same period also show an equally happy surplus of supply over demand.

"Mr. Thurtle asked whether action was instigated by the Home Government. Earl Winterton refused to answer the 'wholly improper' question".

And yet the noble Earl and his equally noble ex-Chief sent out Sir John Simon, to investigate whether the Home Government could not usefully delegate some of its rights of 'investigation' to the Indian Government.

But it is all a question of how and when you look at things. Sometimes, what is quite proper does become wholly improper.

Sir George Schuster seems to be a very inconsiderate and thoughtless kind of man. Regardless of consequences he threw the other day what really amounts to a live bomb on his friends.

For he said: "I say on behalf of myself and my colleagues that we recognise that among the opposite benches there is an underlying unity much greater than appears outside for the attainment of responsible Government" and—think of the potential tragedy of it—"(Applause)"

I do hope Mr. Coatman at least was not in his seat at the time of this betrayal by Sir George. It might have had fatal results through heartfailure due to shock.

But we all have our compensations and what Sir George calls "myself and my colleagues" have had theirs, for I find that during the division "the majority of Nationalists including their leaders, remained neutral".

Patient (to nerve specialist):
"And is your treatment completely successful?"

Nerve Specialist: "Absolutely! Only last week one of my patients tried to borrow a fiver from me!"

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

BOMBAY March 22

		Rs.	a.	p.
KHADI.				
Textile	Per lb.	0	12	3
Century	,,	0	12	0
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Moon	,,	0	12	0
LONG CLATH (full weight) 34/40 In.				
Standard	Per lb.	1	0	3
Century 91 1/2 92-1/2	,,	1	0	3
Century 6404-8705	,,	1	0	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	0	6
Phoenix	,,	1	0	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	0	0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	15	9
Daud Sahib	,,	0	15	6
Ganga Ghat	,,	0	15	3
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No 5202 5303				
Racheel Mill	per lb.	1	0	6
David	,,	1	0	6
Moon	,,	1	0	9
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	,,	0	15	8
LONG CLOTH +Quality				
Swan Finlay	,,	1	0	0
Gold Mohor	,,	0	15	9
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in				
Textile (Hand)	per lb	0	15	3
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	3
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	15	6
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0	15	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	15	3
Sakuntala	,,	0	15	6
Maneckji (Kunda)	,,	0	14	6
Globe	,,	0	15	0
Rachael	,,	0	15	0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	,,	0	14	9
Maher	,,	0	15	3
Kachwa	,,	0	15	0
LEPAD				
Spring	,,	0	15	6
Textile	,,	0	15	6
Century	,,	0	15	6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	1	0
Jacob	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	1	0
Moon Mill	,,	1	1	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	0
Century	,,	1	0	0
Jacob	,,	1	0	0
Moon Mill	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	2	14	0
MARKIN JAPAN.				
4488	,,	12	14	0
3910	,,	11	0	0
9898	,,	11	0	0
9797	,,	9	10	0
44000	,,	9	0	0
BLACK CHEAK.				
5800 Sholapur	,,	9	0	0
SALITA.				
Century	Per lb.	0	14	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.				
Kanta	per lb	1	2	6
Phoenix	,,	1	2	9
Framji	,,	1	2	6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA.				
Yards 5 to 9				
China	,,	1	0	9
Moon	,,	1	1	0
Phoenix	,,	1	0	6
Maher	,,	1	0	9
Simplex	,,	1	0	3
Yards 10				
China	per lb.	1	0	6
Moon	,,	1	0	

CINEMA TRAGEDY IN RUSSIAN VILLAGE.

—:o:—

114 PERISH IN FLAMES.

LONDON, March 22.

Moscow.—One hundred and fourteen persons perished and eleven received severe injuries in the fire which destroyed the cinema in the village of Igolkino in province of Vladimir.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK

—:o:—

New York, Mar 22.

In sympathy with better Liverpool advices and unfavourable weather report the New York futures market opened at a rise of 11 points and after scattered business assumed an easing tendency as professional selling prices at 11 O'clock were quoted 6 points above previurs close.

The market closed 18 points lower.

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, Mar 22.

To-day's weather map showing heavy rains in Eastern and Central Cotton Belt with indications of further rain and the entire Cotton belt being cloudy, the Liverpool Cotton market opened strong at a rise of 9 points in place of unchanged quotations. A further rise of 2 points was added by noon call and better inquiring. The steadiness was well maintained in the early part of the afternoon, but in the last hour, prices declined suddenly on disappointing cablegrams from New York and the market closed at a rise of 4 points. Middling American Spot prices rose 12 points to 11.10

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service)

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	20.99
To-day's Opening Rate	21.10
Difference	+.11
To-day's Closing Rate	20.81
Difference	—.18
Broach Expectation	366 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	March. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.81
To-day's Opening Rate	10.90
Difference	+.09
To-day's Closing Rate	10.85
Difference	+.04

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

	London, Mar. 22.		
Silver Ready	26	2	0
Higher	0	1	0
Silver Forward	26	3	0
Higher	0	2	0
Tone of Market :—Steady.			

BOMBAY PRICES:

1st Settlement	59	4	0
2nd Settlement	59	6	0
3rd Settlement	59	8	0

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In the London Chamber of Commerce (L. C. C.) our students passed in thirteen different subjects, whereas others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law. The largest numbers of Honours and Certificates were secured as usual.

In the D. Com. (I. M. C.) the diplomas secured were THIRTY per cent more than all Institutions from India put together who competed.

In G. D. A. only one honour declared during the past three years, was ours.

Besides these LONDON CHAMBER GOLD MEDAL and prizes were won during past years.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1929.

AT THE PARTING OF WAYS

—:o:—

The Congress opposition to the Finance Bill was defeated in the Assembly by 64 votes to 39, the Nationalists, curiously enough, remaining neutral. The Nationalists and several others had vied with Congressmen in condemning Government's administrative and financial policy, as a protest against which the Bill was opposed by the Congress members. But, like Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, they seem to have thought that they had already a general constitutional debate when Pandit Motilal Nehru had moved a cut in the demand for the Executive Council and that, since Government had already been thoroughly defeated in the debate, another protest against them was not necessary. Some also argued that after all Government needed some funds to carry on the administration and it would not be fair to throw out the whole Finance Bill. Such reasoning shows a poor conception of constitutional proprieties in a country circumstanced as India. It is true that Government sustained severe defeats on the motions against the Budget demands for the Executive Council and the Army. But how did Government respond to the will of the Assembly? There was not the faintest gesture on their part to approximate to any extent to the wishes of the Assembly. While moving the Finance Bill itself, the Finance Member coolly announced that the Viceroy had restored both the Executive Council and the Army Grants. When he next proceeded to move the Finance Bill, he said in effect to the Assembly: "I have just shown to you how we can outwit you, we will have every pie of the Finance Bill, whether you approve or not. But you will do well to approve. Oppose it if you dare." The Congressmen dared to oppose it, but the Nationalists and some others did not dare. The Nationalists in particular, who said many hard things about Government's irresponsible ways, stultified themselves by not adding their votes to their hard words.

Will the Government take away the impression that in carrying the Finance Bill the Assembly has fairly approved of their policy? The speeches of the elected members leave no room for such illusions, the other members do not matter. If anything, the Opposition speeches this time were even more outspoken and unsparing than ever before. And the scenes on Wednesday, though they did not reach British Parliamentary standards, fairly show that the Opposition was not in a mood to take things lying down. Congressmen, Nationalists and Independents, all alike condemned the administrative evils in the country and the Constitution from which the varied evils sprung. The speakers but reflected the acute discontent throughout the country. Pandit Motilal Nehru put it but mildly when he said to Government: "You may continue the present system of Government for some time, but you cannot continue it for ever. Though Nemesis may be slow, it will overtake you all the same." Even Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah, who vigorously pleaded for the Finance Bill, as vigorously added that "unless the Government changed its policy and created confidence in the people, it might happen that, before they had considered giving Dominion Status, India might have attained Independence itself." The Finance Member did not fail to be impressed by the opposition to Government on all sides in the Assembly and in his appeal to Pandit Motilal made certain admissions which were significant. "We recognise" he said, "that among the opposite benches there is an underlying unity much greater than appears outside", an admission which cuts at the root of the basic idea which prompted the appointment of Simon Commission—the idea of a India divded and incapable of attaining unity. "Political liberty," Sir George proceeded to say, "is of no value to a starving people." While we do not accept his dictum, the admission that the Indian people have been brought to the verge of starvation is valuable inasmuch as it makes unanswerable the case for the substitution of the present system of Government by one responsible to the people; for, it is obvious that, if pre-British India was admittedly rich, her present poverty must be due to foreign rule and the only way for her to regain prosperity is to be once again mistress in her own house. What is often said, that India is at the parting of ways, is more true now than ever before. Those who smile at the Congress ultimatum repeated by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Assembly, do not know what they do.

ARBITRARY DECISION.

—:o:—

The action taken by the Viceroy in disallowing Pandit Motilal's motion for adjournment of the Assembly after the President had admitted it brings into relief at once the arbitrary character of the present regime and the sham of India's "Parliament." In no other country in the world, governed constitutionally, would its Parliament be prevented from discussing the policy of a Government which had taken such a drastic action as that taken by the Government of India in arresting prominent leaders of the Labour movement and ordering searches in numerous places. The decision of the Governor-General is the more deplorable in view of the definite undertaking given by Pandit Motilal Nehru that his motion related to nothing that was now or could ever be the subject of adjudication by a court of law, as he wanted to discuss the policy behind the arrests and the searches and not the arrests and searches themselves. In stifling discussion on the motion in the Assembly the Government have not served the true interests of public safety. For, while an open discussion on their policy would have served to clear an atmosphere which has been made tense by their action, the burking of it would have the inevitable effect of confirming the impression, to which Pandit Motilal gave expression, that "there was a policy behind these arrests, the policy of frightening the people and intended probably to strike the imagination or perhaps to stagger the imagination." If that is truly the policy—the policy of intimidating the people into accepting the next "dole" of reform by accompanying it with a strong dose of repression,—a sad disillusionment awaits those who are responsible for it.

REPRESSION IN EGYPT.

—:o:—

Things are evidently not going well in Egypt. It appears that the suspension of Parliament, repressing the students and the blackmailing and hounding of the Opposition, have failed to bring complete security to the Egyptian puppets. Now, therefore, "a Royal (sic) decree provides imprisonment and a fine not exceeding £200 for any one inciting hostility against the present regime." That is not all. There is a hint that demonstrations may be prohibited. Election meetings are strictly defined presumably to stop any possible criticism of the present Government of Egypt. This is a dictatorship as reprehensibly cruel as in Italy and Spain. But with an important difference. Whereas the Italian and Spanish brands provoke protests, feeble and polite, among the Tories and very strong among the Liberals and so-called British Socialists, there are very few even among the "little Englanders" who, so far from denouncing Mahmud Pasha, are not actually patting this pinchbeck Mussolini through their man on the spot, Lord Lloyd. And Mahmud Pasha has got to be patted even at the cost of political ethics and democratic principles, because there must be no obstacles to recent negotiations between British Commerce and Finance on the one hand and Egypt on the other. When Egypt's economic slavery has been completed then it will be time to release her from the yoke of Dictatorship.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN FRANCE.

—:o:—

The Indian Students' Association in France has published a very useful booklet called "Handbook of Information for Indian Students Coming to France". It contains chapters on the distinctive features of the French educational system and on some very useful hints to Indian students going to France. There is a detailed description of the University of Paris and affiliated institutions together with short accounts of other French Universities especially in so far as they differ from the University of Paris. The booklet also gives a convenient summary of "leading subjects of study" with suggestions as to how and where to study them. Now that India is happily showing signs of waking up to the advantages of education in European countries other than England, this enterprise of our young men in Paris deserves our thanks and congratulations. Students intending to go to France will do well to ask for a copy of the Handbook from the Honorary Secretary, "Association des Etudiants Hindous en France", 17, Rue du Sommerard, Paris 5.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

LONDON "TRUTH" UTTERS TRUTH ABOUT LLOYD'S "FOLLY"

(BY SCRUTATOR.)

The latest number of the London "Truth", which bears on the top of its main page the greatest Roman orator's biting dictum, "Culteres Veritas Fraudis Inimica", (True culture detests fraud), has in accordance with the principles it has laid down for its conduct exposed a great scandal, existing on our side. Our readers must not rest content till they have read the entire passage in the editorial columns of "Truth", which runs as follows under the glamorous heading of "Bombay Government Finance"—

"Two years ago, when I described the 'grandiose Bombay Reclamation scheme as a lamentable and costly fiasco', several of those who were concerned in the initiation and execution of the scheme wrote to me in strong protest. A few months later the India Office Committee of Enquiry, presided over by Sir Grimwood Mears, echoed my words. Last week, during the Budget session of the Bombay Legislative Council, the Finance Minister stated, according to the 'Times', that the loss on the scheme might exceed £2,250,000. There is now no gainsaying that the scheme, considered in reference to what was hoped of it, is a failure; that it is also a costly failure, the figures given above abundantly prove. 'But I have yet to hear of any of those who were really responsible for the disaster being taken to task for their unpardonable squandering of the Bombay tax-payers' money'." (Quotation mine.)

Comment on the above paragraphs is needless. That 'illustrious' man responsible for "the unpardonable squandering of the tax-payers' money", instead of being "taken to task" by a Parliamentary impeachment, has been blessed and praised and exalted to the rank of a satrap over a freedom-loving people.

MILLIONS THROWN AWAY.

There is yet something more. It is some consolation to the groaning Bombay tax-payer, that he has somebody in far-off London on the cosy editorial chair of "Truth", who speaks out truth. "Truth" has something more to say regarding the Back Bay Bungle and here it is:—

"'Prodigality of this kind has 'wide effects'. The Governor of Bombay, in opening the session, referred to the recent riots in the city, and suggested that the Legislative Council should devote its serious consideration to the inadequacy of the police force. This inadequacy was painfully evident during the riots. The Governor went on to remind the Council that owing to lack of funds the Government had been unable to provide the staff necessary to open the one new police station for which the buildings were ready. 'I cannot help thinking that the citizens of Bombay would have been better served by a few thousand pounds spent on a numerically efficient police force than by the millions thrown away on the Reclamation Scheme'." (Quotation mine.)

BURKE'S UNQUALIFIED CONDEMNATION.

Lloyd's genius for folly and the evils that followed in its train and the huge gamble of millions on the Back Bay remind us of a stirring passage in the speech of Burke on Fox's India Bill. Burke, though he yet remains as the greatest political philosopher of England, is sometimes relegated into the background in this country despite his great services. Had he lived to-day we would have witnessed another impeachment of Hastings. The evils of the perpetual economic drain from India roused the inextinguishable sense of Burke's justice. Let us ransack for a moment the ponderous volumes of Burke's speeches to read the crushing indictment he made against the "birds of prey", to put it in his own rich language: It is regrettable that Burke succumbed to the then universal temptation of branding us as "Natives", though he would undoubtedly set his face sternly against Indians being dubbed as "Natives", if he were living to-day and above all against the abhorrent term of "dirty Natives".

BRITISH IMPETUOSITY AND SLOTH.

Burke thundered so long ago as 1783, almost every word of which breathes nothing but the plainest truth even in these days of the twentieth century of human progress:—

"The Natives scarcely know what it is to see the grey head of an Englishman; young men, boys almost, govern there, without society, and without sympathy with the Natives. They have no more social habits with the people than if they still resided in England; nor, indeed, any species of intercourse but that which is necessary to making a sudden fortune, with a view to a remote settlement and cosy retirement. Animated with all the avarice of age, and all the impetuosity of youth, they roll in one after another; wave after wave, and there is nothing before the eyes of the Natives, 'but an endless, hopeless prospect of new flights of birds of prey with appetites continually wasting. Every rupee of profit made by an Englishman is lost for ever to India'."

THE NEW TURKISH ALPHABET

(BY P. ZAVETAEVA).

The Arabian alphabet was introduced among the Turkish people, simultaniously with the spread of Islam, among the people of the East. Arabian script goes from right to left and consists of 29 letters which take various forms independent of their place in the word. For signifying the short vowels there exist only three signs.

The Arabian alphabet due to the demands of the typographical and teaching interests was continually subject to change and this process has continued for a very long time and was felt as a handicap in the developments of national culture. Besides, the system of dots above the line which occupy a considerable place in the alphabet is very difficult to say nothing of the frequent deviation from the phonetics of the nationalities. These dots are frequently lost in print and then the meaning changes not only the word but a whole sentence.

IMPORTANCE IN CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

This makes clear the importance of the reform of the alphabet at the present rapid development of popular culture. It is natural that the Turkish people of the U. S. S. R. take all precautions that with due consideration of the local conditions the Arabian alphabet should be replaced by the much more convenient and generally accepted Latin alphabet, which is becoming international.

During the Turcological Congress in Baku in February-March 1926 a decision was taken to accept the new Turc alphabet which surpasses in every respect the Arabian and the reformed Arabian alphabets. The Congress recognized its enormous importance for the cultural development of the masses and recommended its introduction in the various Turco-Tatar Republics, but leaves its introduction free to each of the Republics.

The decision of the Turcological Congress facilitated the rapid acceptance of the new alphabet among the Turco-Tatar peoples of the U. S. S. R. An All Union Central Committee of unification and realisation of the reform was formed at Baku and similar committees in the various Republics.

TECHNICAL ADVANTAGES.

Scientific questions are decided by a scientific council at the head of which as its secretary is Prof. Choban-Zade.

The Chief technical advantage of the new Latin alphabet is that it permits maintaining the lines (the system of writing from left to right), the exclusion of breaks and makes the system of over and under-line dots very convenient for typographical work. The new alphabet does not make any changes in the form of Latin script, but the Latin letters proved insufficient to transmit all the sounds, peculiar to the Turkish language and their phonetics. Ten additional letters were introduced to meet the phonetic demands of the Turco-Tartar peoples. In 1927 was accepted the new unified Turc alphabet, consisting of 33 letters of these four letters are altogether new and do not exist in the Latin alphabet. The other 6 are on a Latin basis but with certain changes. New latinized readers are published and special courses are given to teachers, desiring to have the new alphabet. The teachers must be ready to defend the reform in certain parts of the Republic from the conservative groups of the population such as the Mulahs, the Ishams and the Akhums.

Azerbadjan was the first to accept the radical reform, introducing latinization.

It is interesting to note that such backward people as the Khakassy, Shortzy, Airaty of Siberia who up to 1924 had no alphabet of any kind and since 1924 introduced the alien Russian and a combined alphabet now readily accept the new Latin alphabet.

The new Turkish alphabet was accepted by the Tatars, Bashkirs, Uzbeks, Turcomans, Kirzes, Kasaks, Crimean Tatars and the mountagner Tcherkessy, Cabardinzy, Ingushy, Tchetchenzy Karatchaevtzy, Dagestanzy (Turces and Kumics) and in Siberia by the Khakassy Shortzy (Iraty, Kumandina).

Abkhazia, which formerly used a Semitic alphabet, later developed by the Academician Marov and which proved very inconvenient, also accepted the new Turkish alphabet.

The Lazy emigrants to Turkey (250,000 men and the Dunganv Chinese and Kirzian) and the Tadgeky (using Persian language) also accepted the alphabet.

Turkey also accepted it with certain necessary changes.

During one year the coap of distribution of the new Turkish alphabet has changed very much. During the last Congress in December 1928 questions of unification were discussed relating to method, use of capital letters, orthography, terminology etc.

Notes of the Day.

Pan-Asiatic Movement.

Mr. Albert Thomas, Director of the International Labour Office, who has just returned to Geneva after an extensive tour in the Far East, is evidently much impressed by what a keener observer like Mr. Upton Close has called the Revolt of Asia. He is reported to have said in a Press interview: "The Pan-Asiatic movement with all its implications is one of the outward manifestations of the new racial consciousness of Asia, but there is every reason to believe that separatist tendencies of the movement may be directed into channels of closer and more fruitful collaboration with Geneva." Asiatic powers would not mind collaborating with the European powers at Geneva, but would no longer consent to play the second fiddle to the Big Five. In any case the Pan-Asiatic movement will continue, at least till the East frees itself from European domination.

Indigenous System of Medicine.

The Madras Government's policy of medical relief came in for pretty severe criticism in the local Legislative Council. The main objections urged were that there was inadequate provision of women medical officers and of facilities for training midwives and nurses, that medical relief in the villages was neglected and that the indigenous system of medicine was not sufficiently encouraged. Similar objections can be urged against most other provincial Governments. The Madras Government maintains a School of Indian Medicine and has permitted Local Bodies to start rural dispensaries of the indigenous type. But it seems from the debate in the Council that the School is poorly manned and Government have set apart only about one lakh for indigenous medicine out of about a crore budgeted medicine out of about a crore budgeted for medical purposes. It is difficult to see whether the step-motherly treatment of the Indian system of medicine is the result of Dyarchy or of scepticism on the part of Ministers themselves.

A Savage Sentence.

It appears from a Free Press message that Mr. Sarju Prasad, a Labour worker of Cawnpore, has been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 for a petty offence. From a speech of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a public meeting at Cawnpore it appears that Mr. Sarju Prasad's offence was mainly that he read out to the public a few important items from a newspaper. If the facts are as stated above, the sentence can only be described as being savage. It seems fairly clear that Government have launched a regular campaign of repression, concentrating the attack first on Labour leaders and workers. It is up to the Congress workers to fill promptly the gap left by Labour leaders, arrested or jailed, and see that the work of organising the workers is carried on with redoubled vigour.

Children's Aid Society.

The second annual report of the Children's Aid Society for the year 1928 bears ample testimony to the excellent work done by the institution. The Society is the only institution in Bombay for dealing with juvenile delinquents and destitutes under the Bombay Children Act. Up to the end of 1928 the total number of custody cases admitted at the Umarkhadi Home stood at 967, of which no less than 588 children were admitted in the year under report. "An examination of the girls' case sheets", says the report, "reveals the fact that they are the innocent victims not only of certain bad individuals but also of bad social customs and conditions. The fugitive child-wife presents a particularly difficult problem, uncovered by any section of the Children Act. In such cases real protection cannot be gained by mere legislation; it can only be won when an educated public opinion demands higher moral standards and puts down dangerous social customs." Public opinion is now sufficiently strong against commercialised vice and child marriages and legislation may well come to its aid. The amendment of the Children Act itself is urgently necessary so as to widen its scope of protection. It is also necessary to increase the number of special schools for juvenile offenders. We are glad to learn that the Society contemplates establishing a Junior Reformatory School for children under 12 years of age. We trust Government and the public will provide the funds necessary for the school and generally for the growing activities of the Society.

ROBBER RAJ NOT RECOGNISED

Sir Denys Bray's Statement in Assembly

GOVT. OF INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN

Amanullah's Call to Ali Ahmed Jan

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Replying to a short notice question of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh in the Assembly Sir Benys Bray said that the British Minister at Kabul offered facilities for the evacuation of all British Indian subjects from Kabul and 342 British Indians availed themselves of the offer in the period allotted. Forty who were either reluctant to leave their property behind or the Afghan Government was unwilling to let them go without a settlement of accounts or for some other good reasons remained in Kabul. Of these some put in an eleventh-hour application for evacuation but this was too late after the delicate negotiations with Kabul Government had been completed.

NO LOSS OF INDIAN LIFE.

There were Indian colonies elsewhere, notably Kandahar, Jalalabad and Herat but the road from Kandahar to Chaman had never been closed and all but half a dozen British Indian familes had now come into India. The conditions in Jalalabad area were more disturbed but evacuation was under trial. As for Herat where there had lately been serious trouble and both the Government and the General had been murdered Sir Denys Bray received a telegram a couple of days ago announcing the safe arrival of most of the British Indian traders in Meshed. In general though there had been inevitable loss of Indian property during the upheaval in Afghanistan Sir Denys Bray rejoiced at the fact that he had received no report of any loss of Indian life.—(Applause).

Mr. Gayaprasad Sigh: Are there any Englishmen in Afghanistan?

Sir Denys Bray: There were no Englishmen except those in the Legation or employed in connection with the Legation. There are several Europeans left in Kabul notably some forty Germans, thirty Turks, many Russians and some Persians.

Syed Murtaza: Have Indians been arrested and many more subjected to hardships?

Sir Denys Bray: I am afraid after the withdrawal of the Legation we are not in possession of certain news about what is happening in Kabul.

Mr. Gayaprasad Singh: Is it contemplated to take steps to evacuate Indians still in Afghanistan?

Sir Denys Bray: It is impossible to make aeroplane arrangements. It lies within the power of Indians to make some arrangements for their evacuation. The obstacle provided by snow has now removed.

Mr. Abdul Haye: The Foreign Secretary referred to the delicate negotiations with the Afghan Government. Which Government did Sir Debys Bray mean.

KABUL GOVT. NOT RECOGNISED.

Sir Denys Bray: I hope I did not say the Afghan Government I referred to the "de facto" Kabul Government. The negotiations were more delicate because His Majestys Government did not recognise the Kabul Government.

AMANULLAH'S CALL TO AHMED JAN

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, Mar. 22.

Sardar Ali Ahmed Jan's son is reported to have reached Kandahar from Jalalabad bearing letters from his father offering allegiance to King Amanullah. It is learnt that the King in reply has sent a message asking Ali Ahmed Jan to go to Kandahar at once.—Free Press.

ALLEGED COMMUNIST CONSPIRACY

—:o:—

MR. LANGFORD JAMES TO APPEAR FOR CROWN

KAKORI CASE OFFICERS DEPUTED ON SPECIAL DUTY

LUCKNOW, Mar. 22.

A Gazette Extraordinary states: Under Section 492 (1) Criminal Procedure Code the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. J. W. Langford James, Bar-at-Law, Mr. J. P. Mitter, Bar-at-Law, Munshi Khairat Nabi, Deputy Superintendent of Police, as prosecutors for the prosecution of the case King-Emperor vs. Spratt and others charged under 121-A IP. C. in Meerut District.

Under Section 4 of the Police Act, the Local Government invest Mr. R. A. Horton, Superintendent of Police with powers of Deputy Inspector-General throughout the United Provinces."

It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Horton and Munshi Khairat Nabi were connected with the prosecution of the Kakori Conspiracy Case.—A. P.

WORLD'S MOTOR BOAT CHAMPION

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Miami.—Major Segrave has been officially recognised as world's motor Boat Champion —Reuter.

ONE MORE LADY M. P.

—:o:—

LABOUR SUCCESS AT NORTH LANARK

LONDON, Mar. 22.

The bye-election to the House of Commons from North Lanark caused by the death of Conservative Sir Alexander Sprot has resulted as follows:

Miss Jenny Lee (Labour)	15,711.
Lord Scone (Conservative)	9,133
Miss Mitchell (Liberal)	2,488

THE GRAND NATIONAL

—:o:—

RESULTS OF STEEPLECHASE

LONDON, Mar. 22.

At Liverpool to-day, Grand National Steeplechase run over course of about four-and-half miles, resulted as follows:

Gregalach	1
Easter Hero	2
Richmond	3

Sixty-six ran. Won by six lengths. Richmond was dad third.

Starting prices were as follows: Hundred to one against Greagalach, nine to one against Easter Hero, and forty to one against Richmond.

KHARAGPUR RAILWAY WORKERS.

—:o:—

CONGRATULATE B. B. & C. I. GANGMEN.

KHARGAPUR, March 21.

At a meeting of the railway workers of Khargapur held on the 20th instant resolutions were unanimously passed expressing disappointment at the retention by the Select Committee of the clause penalising workers in Trade Disputes Bill and congratulating the gangmen of the B. B. and C. I. Railway in resorting to direct action as the last measure.—Free Press.

MR. SAMBAMURTHI REMOVED TO BELLARY JAIL.

—:o:—

RAJAHMUNDRY, March 21.

Bulusu Sambamurthy was transferred last night to the Bellary Jail. He was brought out of the Central jail, Rajahmundry at 9-30 p.m. and was made to walk two miles himself carrying his luggage.—Free Press.

EGYPTIAN ROYAL DECREE.

—:o:—

SNUBBING OPPOSITION.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

Cairo.—A Royal decree provides imprisonment and fine not exceeding £200 for anyone inciting hostility against the present regime. It further provides at least a month's imprisonment and a fine of twenty pounds for anyone participating in a prohibited demonstration. Election meetings are allowed, but are strictly defined. The decree modifies the law of 1923 with regard to public meetings and says a meeting will be considered public if it is attended without invitation tickets.

The Government has created a special Narcotic Bureau to check the drug evil. The police have arrested two Polish Jews from Vienna deeply involved in the traffic.—Reuter.

TRANSLATION OF HOLY QURAN.

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 21.

Mrs. Marmaduke Pickthall writing from England to Mr. Jamal Mahomed, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, says:—"My husband is working daily at his translation of the Holy Quran, and hopes to have done enough by next October to justify his going to Egypt to consult some learned authorities."—A. P.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Motion for Reduction of Salt Duty Carried

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Lobbies in the Assembly were deserted this morning a sapparently lull has set in after two days excitement.

Sir George Rainey replying to Sir Purshotamdas said that reductions in raes and fares announced in the Railway Budget would come into force on April 1 with the exception of coal regarding which there would be some slight delay in working out the revised rates.

Sir Purshotamdas wanted a rough idea of the date and suggested that coal rates should come into force by the 1st May.

Sir George Rainey hoped that it would not be later than that but he could not commit himself.

EVACUATION FROM KABUL

GOVT. BUSINESS.

Mr. Crerar, the Leader of the House, indicating the probable course of Government business said that there would be sittings on 27th, 28th and also 30th if the President agreed to sit on this day which was a gazetted holiday. The House would reassemble on April and sit as many days as necessary for he completion of Government business consisting of the Finance Bill, the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Disputes Bill. Besides these there would be elections in connection with the Standing Emigration Committee and the Standing Committee attached to the Industries Department and election of two members to sit on the Agricultural Research Council Governing Body.

Mr. Anwarul Azim told the President that the Muslim League would hold its session on the 30th instant and suggested that the House should not sit on that day.

The President promised to consider this point.

The House resumed discussion on the Finance Bill when Mr. Duraiswamy Iyengar moved an amendment that the salt duty be reduced to eight annas. He said that salt was a necessity for human beings and cattle as also for agriculture purposes. India needed seventy crore maunds of salt every year while they were provided with only seven crore maunds.

Mr. B. Das supporting the amendment referred to salt production in Orissa. He charged Government with favouring the foreign exported at the expense of the Indian manufacturer. India, he said, could produce enough salt in spite of foreign competition.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH

—:o:—

After lunch discussion of the amendments urging reduction of salt tax duty was continued. Mr. Gangananda Sinha made a long speech pleading for reduction of the duty which he said was unjust and fell very heavily on the poor.

NO BENEFIT TO POOR.

Sir George Schuster opposed all amendments pointing out that there was no alternative from which to obtain revenue if the salt tax or the excise duty on manufacture of salt was reduced. He maintained that any reduction would not benefit the poor materially as was thought, at any rate not the small reductions. For salt was taken in small quantities and Government had no power to control retail prices of salt. In any case the benefit of reduction in price would not go to the consumer. He expressed the opinion that it would be better if the tax was collected and the money used for the benefit of the poor. Regarding the proposal to introduce a system of differential duties so as to encourage production of salt in the country the Finance Member dealt with the general policy of making India self-supporting and promised to visit Karachi where fine crushed salt could be manufactured on a large scale. But the difficulty was heavy transportation charges on salt from Karachi to distant places at reasonable rates.

VOTING ON AMENDMENTS.

The amendment of Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar urging that the salt duty be reduced to eight annas was lost by 50 votes against 45.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt's amendment for reduction of duty from Rs. 1-4-0 to eight annas was lost by 51 votes against 42, some of the Independents including Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah and Abdulla Kassim and some of the nationalists including Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Harbilas Sarda remaining neutral.

Mr. Jogiah's amendment urging reduction of the duty to ten annas was lost 52 votes to 48, a number of Independents again remaining neutral.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan's amendment for reduction of the duty to one rupee was carried by 56 votes against 44, all the nationalists voting with the Swarajists, whereas among the independents Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mahomed Yakub, Haji Abdulla Haroon and Abdulla Kasim remained neutral.

When the clause relating to salt duty as amended was put Mr. M. K. Acharya who had throughout voted in favour of amendments protested against the continuance of the salt duty and urged total abolition of the tax.

The clause as amended was carried.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENT.

The next clause related to income tax.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava urged the addition of a provision that in the case of a Hindu undivided family each member of such family shall be assessed separately and his total income shall be deemed to be income to which such member would have been entitled if such family were not joint.

At this stage the President Mr. Patel, vacated the Chair in favour of Maulvi Mahomed Yakub, Deputy President.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, objected to the amendment being moved as it was outside the scope of the Finance Bill. Mr. Bhargava said that a similar objection was taken last year by Sir Basil Blackett to the amendment of Sir Basil Sassoon, but the Chair in that case allowed the amendment.

Mr Aney held that the amendment was in order and argued that if the Law Member's objection was upheld the right of the Assembly to deal with the Finance Bill in any way it liked was curtailed. He asked why the Government did not raise the objection when Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar moved for a reduction of the salt duty by an amendment of the Salt Act.

The Law Member replied that the amendment of Mr. Bhargava was aimed at the root of the principle of the Incometax Act as to who was to be assessed.

POWERS OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar supporting Mr. Aney's point referred to Sir George Schuster's remark during discussion on the salt duty that there was no alternative suggestion to bring revenue if salt duty was reduced. That showed that Government recognised the powers of the Assembly to impose or alter taxation.

Sir George Schuster said that it was impossible to introduce in connection with the Finance Bill the procedure adopted with regard to ordinary bills.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The Deputy President who occupied the chair relying on the ruling given on a similar occasion last year by the President Mr. Patel ruled the amendment in order amidst applause.

Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava spoke in support of his amendment urging that members of Hindu undivided families should be assessed to incomeax separately.

INDIVISIBLE UNIT.

Mr. Jayakar in a vigorous speech supporting the amendment said that injustice was perpetrated under the existing arrangement which might have been suitable centuries ago when the Hindu family was one indivisible unit, but not in the present day when the position had changed. He further complained that there was no uniformity in the treatment of Hindu undivided families, for in the case of succession, separate fees were levied, even though the property might belong to one undivided family. He said that he supported the amendment because it would help in the acceleration of social progress.

Sir B. L. Mitter, the Law Member opposed the amendment as introducing a revolutionary change in Hindu Law by the backdoor and asked whether the Hindu community had been consulted in the matter.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar was surprised at the Law Member's speech, and said that the present arrangement brought about friction amongst the members of Hindu families and also resulted in endless litigation.

Mr. Acharya was prepared to support the amendment only if it would not result in the disintegration of Hindu society.

The amendment was lost by forty-four votes against fiftyone.

DUTY ON PETROL.

The amendment was lost by forty-When clause six of the Finance Bill raising the duty on petrol from four to six anaas was put, Colonel Crawford pleaded for exemption in the case of petrol used for civil aviation. Sir George Schuster regretted his inability to accept the suggestion which he said might lead to administrative difficulties but promised to consider the principle of the suggestion. Further discussion on the Finance Bill was adjourned. The Assembly will hold a sitting on the 27th.—A. P.

THURSDAY'S DEBATE

—:o:—

After Sir George Schuster's motion had been carried, the Bill was debated clause by clause. Mr. Ram Narain Singh moved an amendment for the total remission of

(Continued on page 10))

BATON CHARGE ON WORKE

Contemplated Legal Action Again European Sergeants

MR. GINWALA ISSUES STATEMENT

Legal Aid To Mr. Jhabwala

The railway workers according to their previous arrangement observed "hartal" on Friday to express their resentment at and protest against the arrest of the labour leaders. The Matunga and Parel workshops were closed for the day and the men held meetings at Matunga and Parel passing several resolutions to condemn the action of the Government and the police. Unfortunately at Dadar the workers who were going in a procession to Parel clashed with the police and as a result five persons were injured.

The workmen employed in the Matunga workshop met at 8 a.m. near the premises and held a meeting which was presided by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla. They passed several resolutions protesting against the arrest of the labour leaders and particularly that of Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla, and resolved to help him and the other arrested persons by giving legal aid and also help their families during their forced absence. The meeting also passed resolutions to boycott foreign cloth and to abstain from intocants.

PROCESSIONISTS CHARGED BY POLICE.

After the meeting the men were going to Poibawdy, Parel, to hold a joint meeting of the workmen of the Parel and Matunga workshops in a procession headed by Mr. Ginwalla. When they came near the Parsi Colony, Mr. P. A. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, asked Mr. Ginwalla to disperse the procession but Mr. Ginwalla refused to do so and asked for a written order from the Commissioner. Mr. Kelly did not see the necessity of giving him a written order or even a written request to disperse the crowd, but told Mr. Ginwalla that looking to the excitement prevailing in the City, it was not desirable to go on with the procession. In Ginwala asked the men to disperse and they did so. Thereafter, according to Mr. Ginwala's version the police again made a cordon near the Tilak Bridge, Dadar and without giving any intimation to the men the Police including armed Police charged the men.

Five persons were consequently injured and the processionists began to run away helter-skelter. They again met at Damodar Thackersy Hall and passed a resolution condemning the action of the police

MILITARY PICKETS WITHDRAWN.

The military pickets in the City were withdrawn on Friday, and only armed police have been posted in the mill area. The G.I.P. Railway workshops were guarded by armed police to prevent any untoward incident.

MR. GINWALA'S STATEMENT

—:o:—

Mr F. J. Ginwalla writes:—

An extraordinary general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers, Union, Matunga was held on Friday in the compound of the G. I. P. Workshop, Matunga, when I presided over the said meeting. I explained to the men the whole situation leading to the arrest of Mr. Jhabwala who was never a Communist. I exhorted he men to start a Legal Defence Fund for defence of Mr. Jhabwala and also urged the men to boycott foreign cloth and to abstain from drink and to carry on vigorous propaganda for the purpose. I also asked the men to carry on the agitation peacefully and asked them to be peaceful.

Mr. Venkat P. Rele, the Assistant Secretary of the Union, and others addressed the meeting after which, the following resolutions were passed.

DEFENCE FUND.

(1) This meeting of the G. I. P. Workers (Matunga) expresses its strong indignation at the policy of Government in arresting Mr. Jhabwala, the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Workers' Union, who has devoted his whole life to the cause of the workers and expresses its full confidence in Mr. Jhabwala and resolves to start a Legal Defence Fund for Mr. Jhabwala. This meeting further resolves that workers earning Rs. 50/- and under should contribute 8 annas and those above Rs. 50/- Re. 1/- towards the said fund.

(2) This meeting further conveys its sense of deep sympathy to the family of Mr. Jhabwala and assures them of their full support in their present calamity. This meeting further requests the President to convey the resolution to Mrs. Jhabwala.

POLICY OF REPRESSION CONDEMNED.

(3) This meeting furher condemns the policy of repression started by Government in arresting Labour leaders.

(4) This meeting further resolves that all workers should boycott foreign cloth and start a vigorous campaign for the same.

(5) This meeting further resolves that the workers should start a vigorous propaganda against drink.

Thereafter the men started in procession of threes from the Workshop towards the G. I. P. Rly. workshops at Parel where a meeting was to be held of the men of the Parel Workshop.

COMMISSIONER KELLY ORDERS CROWD TO DISPERSE.

After the men had proceeded in procession peacefully they were stopped by the Police at about 9.30 a.m. near Parsi Daar Colony. The Commissioner of Police Mr. Kelly requested me to ask the men to disperse, otherwise he would disperse them by force. I asked the Commissioner of Police to give me a written order which he declined to do. Thereupon I made an application in writing asking him to make his order in writing which also he declined to do and threatened that he would ask his men to disperse the workers by force immediately unless the men dispersed.

ARMED POLICE CHARGE CROWD.

Thereafter in order to avoid a serious situation, I advised the men to disperse and go peacefully and quietly to which the men agreed and dispersed. Thereafter the police again made a cordon near the Tilak Bridge, Dadar and when without giving any intimation to the men the Police including armed Police charged the men and two European Sergeants beat 5 men with sticks. The following 5 men were beaten by the Police:—

1. Sadashiv Kashiram, 2. Rajaram Sitaram, 3. Shanker Purshottam, 4. Kashiram Bhasker and 5. Kalander Beg.

WHY THIS ASSAULT?

Thereupon I asked the Commissioner why he asked the Police to assault the men who had already dispersed according to his order and were proceeding peacefully when he informed me that he would not allow the men to proceed towards Parel and asked me to advise them to go back to their homes. Thereafter I advised the men to go to their homes or meet in Damoder Thakersey Hall. Accordingly the men met in Damoder Thakersey Hall when several speakers made speeches protesting against the conduct of the Police in assaulting the men without previous intimation and injuring the 5 persons.

POLICE OFFICERS TO BE CHARGED FOR ASSAULT.

It was thereupon resolved to take necessary legal action against the two European Sergeants who have assaulted the 5 men with sticks.

WORKES' REPLY TO GOVT'S. REPRESSION.

Further commentary upon the actions of the Police is needless. The assault was absolutly unprovoked and unjustified. I appeal to all Railway, Textile, and Industrial workers in the Presidency and in India to stop work for one day as a protest against the new policy of repression started by the Government.

I also appeal to all workers of India to actively join in the propaganda for boycott of foreign cloth and carry on intensive campaign against Drink.

I lastly appeal to them to concentrate with redouble effort on 100 per cent. organisation of the Workers. Our Motto should be "Organise, Educate and Agitate."

BATH BYE-ELECTION

—:o:—

A TORY SUCCESS

LONDON, Mar. 21.

The by-Election at Bath caused by death of Conservative member Foxcroft resulted as follows:—

Baillie Hamilton (Conservative) 11,171 Votes

Daniels (Liberal) 7,255 Votes

Desmond (Labour) 6,359.—Reuter.

LET GOVT. DO THE WORST

—:o:—

ur and Youth will take up Challenge

PT. JAWAHARLAL'S CALL TO CONGRESS

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 22.

awaharlal Nehru has issued the statement:—

g shadow of Public Safety Bill' is

Whilst the Honourable Members the Council Chamber, New Delhi, acles of the British administration read out over the length and breadth ia and seized many persons, Con- hen, Labour Leaders and Youth ers.

FAR FLUNG NET.

ll have been caught in a widely flung of the British Government. If this is oretaste of the Bill, what of it when it a law of the land to use or misuse as uits the heads of the Criminal intelligence Department. The attack is primarily directed against the Labour movement and the Youth League. An ex-President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, the Secretary of the Bengal Federation of Labour and many other responsible leaders of Trade Unions have been arrested. Youth League offices have been searched everywhere and prominent officials of the League have been arrested. As was expected the attack was specially directed against the Bombay Youth League and its gallant leader Mr. Nariman and Secretary Mr. Yusuf Meherally. My own young comrade in Allahabad Puran Chand Joshi, Secretary, Allahabad Youth League, is among the arrested. I do not know if the Government imagines it will strike terror in the hearts of those who work for labour or Youth movement by these arrests and searches.

WILL STAND BY COMRADES.

Having the honour of being connected with both Labour and Youth I can assure it that it is vastlymistaken. Labour and Youth will take up the challenge and will stand by their comrades to the last. Labour and Youth defy the Government to do their worst. We welcome the conflict because we are sure about the ultimate result. I trust the Congress Committee will give every support to Labour and Youth movements and I trust Youth everywhere will flock to the standard of their League. Let this be their answer to the challenge of Government. I hope all members of Youth Leagues will also concentrate on Boycott of foreign cloth and when they go home to their towns and villages during the vaction they will carry messages of boycott with them. The Youth of Allahabad have already given a fitting answer to the Government. I hope the whole Province will follow the example. —A. P.

"IRRESPONSIBLE NEW MENACE."

—:o:—

BEPIN CHANDRA PAL ON ARRESTS

CALCUTTA, March 22.

At a crowded meeting called by 81 public men and M.L.Cs. held at the Albert Hall this evening Mr. Sen Gupta presiding the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) This public meeting of citizens of Calcutta and representative of Bengal strongly condemns the action of the Government in making indiscriminate house searches and arresting a large number of trade union officials and believes that the action taken is a part of the policy of repression directed particularly against trade union movement. This meeting is of opinion that Meerut has been selected as the place of trial to deprive the accused persons of benefit of trial by jury and proper legal assistance.

(2) This meeting requests the Assembly as a fitting reply to the action of the Government to throw out the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Dispute Bill and calls upon the youth of the country to enlist themselves as active workers of the labour movement and ake the places of those arrest and those who may be hereafter arrested.

THE NEW MENACE.

Entering an emphatic protest against the "irresponsible and unwise" action of the Government in arresting 31 persons all over India, Mr. Bepinchandra Pal said repression would not demoralise people. "We should take constructive educative work. Close up our ranks and present a united front to this irresponsible new menace".

THIN END OF WEDGE.

Mr. J. L. Benerjee in proposing the first resolution condemning the action of the Government the action criminate arrests said "these arrests are not isolated phenomenon but are the thin end of the wedge to crush our nationalist spirit and keep us in perpetual servitude."

Mr. Mrinalkanti Bose, President, Bengal Trade Union Federation said repression never killed any movement and it would not kill India's labour movement. The object of these arrests would never succeed, rather would have the contrary effect.

Mr. Subhaschandra Bose moving the second resolution requesting the Assembly to throw out the Public Safety Bill and the Trades Dispute Bill appealed for funds for maintenance of families of arrested persons and urged people to become members of the labour organisations and take the place of those arrested leaders.

INSPIRED BY BRITISH CAPITALISM.

Mr. Sen Gupta said the arrests made under the inspiration that British Capitalist interests. The speaker was confident hat he repressive measures were bound to fail in India also as they failed in Russia.

Messrs. Shyamsundar Chakravarti, Mr. Daud and Alvatal also addressed the meeting.—Free Press.

OMINOUS SIGNS OF COMING STORM

—:o:—

BEGINNING OF "RESOLUTE GOVT."

LAHORE, Mar. 22.

In the wholesale arrests and house searches made by the police on Wednesday we have the first definite and uncontestable proof of the beginning of resolute Government which was foreshadowed by no less an authority than the Viceroy in his recent Calcutta speech," writes the "Tribune" editorially under the caption "Resolute Government".

The promiscuous arrests at Lahore that folowed the murder of Saunders, the paper continues, the campaign of press prosecutions in Calcutta, the action against Mr. Sambamurthi, even the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi for alleged petty offence against the Calcutta Police Act, while they were all ominous signs of the coming storm were capable of being, as they were actually attempted to be, explained away as isolated incidents unconnected with any general policy of repression, no such explanation or repudiation is possible in the present case. The most "resolute" Government is seldom anything else than the darkest night that precedes the brightest dawn.—Free Press.

Madras.—Dr Besant is leaving for Calcutta "enroute" to Allahabad and Lucknow. She presides at the U. P. Liberal Conference at Lucknow and will meet Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other leaders. —A. P.

Nagpur.—Mr. Poonamchand Ranka, Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, informs the Associated Press that Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, President of the Provincial Congress Committee has deposited Rs. 600 being part of his income in compliance with the Calcutta Congress resolution.—A. P.

HOUSE SEARCH IN REWARI

—:o:—

CONGRESS PAPERS REMOVED

REWARI, March, 22.

Mr. E. A. Hopkins, Superintendent of Police, Gurgaon, and the Deputy Superintendent C.I.D., Lahore with a number of police constables and local officers are busy searching the house of Junakiprasad Beggerhotta, General Secretary of Rajputana State Peoples Conference and ex-Secretary of Rajaputana Provincial Congress Committee and the Communist Party of India, under section 121-A I.P.C. Nearly all papers concerned with the National Congress, Hariyana Scavengers Union, All India Trade Union Congress, Rajputana State People's Conference and the Communist Party, have been taken into possession. All books including some correspondence with the Life Insurance Companies represented by Beggerhotta have been removed. The number of files examined so far has reached 110 and a very long list is under preparation The search commenced on 20th morning and will take at least one more day before it is concluded.—Free Press.

'HINDUSTAN" PRESS RAIDED

—:o:—

LETTERS AND LEAFLETS TAKEN AWAY BY POLICE

ALLAHABAD, March 22.

A Jubbulpore message says that under the authority of a search-warrant issued by the City Magistrate of Meerut the local Police headed by the City Superintendent of Police raided the office and the press of "Hindustan", a local weekly newspaper and after a prolonged search the police carried away some letters from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and form Moscow, London and Calcutta addressed to Bhai Abdulgani, late editor of the "Hindustan". Some copies of leaflets, pamphlets and newspapers were also taken away from the house of Mr. Abdul Majid Azad, the present editors which was also simultaneously searched.

SYMPATHISING WITH MR. JOSHI.

Mr. P. C. Joshi who was arrested here belongs to the Joshi family of Almora. His father is the headmaster of one of the high schools in the United Provinces. The Youth League of Jubbulpore has enrolled 500 new members. At a meeting of the Youth League, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presiding, a resolution was passed sympathising with Mr. Joshi.—A. P.

POLICE RAID "YOUNG LIBERATOR" OFFICE

At about 6 a.m. on Wednesday the Police about a dozen strong came into the "Young Liberator" office armed with a warrant from the Meerut Magistrate. After a vigorous search lasting for about five and a half hours of the office and the residence of the Editor Mr. H. D. Rajah, they took possession of copies of the "Young Liberator", papers of the "Khar Youth League", a Remington portable typerwriter, some articles and letters.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

The report of the raid in "The Daily Mail" is incorrect in as much as the papers taken possession of by the police regarding the "Khar Youth League" were, from the office of "The Young Liberator" and the residence of the Editor.

TAKEN TO MEERUT HANDCUFFED

—:o:—

MR. HORTON IN CHARGE OF CASE

MEERUT, March 22.

Almost all the persons arrested recently in connection with the Meerut conspiracy case have been brought here.

Messrs. Gaurishankar, Sharma, Laxman Rao, and Kadam, a big landowner of Jhansi were brought yesterday, handcuffed, under Police escort.

Messrs, Kadam and Dharmir Singh, M.L.C. are remanded to custody till the 3rd April.

It is understood that Mr. Horton of the U. P., C.I.D. who was connected with the Kakori Conspiracy case will be in charge of the case.

A bail application, it is understood, would be put up when all the accused are brought.

Mr. Dowdhury Vikrampalsingh, M.L.C. (Swarajist) has arrived here and is looking to all possible comforts of the accused.

Mr. Nimbkar of Bombay was also produced before the District Magistrate, and remanded to custody till April 3.

Lala Kedarnath and Abdulmajid were brought handcuffed and all are kept in Kotwali lock-up and strict secrecy is being observed.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA SUSPECTS LEAVE FOR MEERUT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA March 27.

Kishorilal Gosh, Muzaffar Ahmad, Dharanidhar Goswami, Shamsul Huda, Radharaman Mitra and Ajodhyaprasad who were arrested yesterday left for Meerut by the Delhi Express this afternoon under police escort. They were kept at Lalbazar lock-up and were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at his residence. Phillip Spratt left for Meerut by the Punjab Mail last night.—A. P.

GOVT. DEFEAT IN ASSEMBLY

Continued from Page 9).

the salt tax. Mr. Nilkanth Das, who had another amendment to the same effect, made a speech lasting nearly two hours. He went over the history of the salt tax and was still speaking when the House adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Nilkanth Das continued speaking on the amendment for the remission of the salt tax and went over the history of the question, quoting Dadabhai Naoroji in order to emphasise that the salt tax was a tax on the poor. It was ten minutes to four and Mr. Nilkanth Das was still speaking when Maulvi Muhammad Yaqub, who was in the Chair, drew attention to the rule that no member, while delivering a speech, should take advantage of the occasion to wilfully and persistently obstruct the business of the Assembly.

Mr. Chaman Lal asked if there was any time-limit to the discussion of amendments to the Finance Bill.

MR. DAS PULLED UP.

Mr. Yaqub was giving his ruling when Mr. Patel came and occupied the Chair. Mr. Patel allowed Mr. Nilkanth Das to proceed with his speech, but a few minutes later pulled him up. He said that he was not prepared to believe that Mr. Nilkanth Das was wilfully obstructing the business of the House, but asked him to be brief. Mr. Nilkanth Das requested the Chair to pull him up if he was irrelevant at any stage. The President remarked that the question of relevance or irrelevance was not the only test. Mr. Nilkanth Das continued to speak on the history of the question and a few minutes later the President warned him that if he did not finish his speech within five minutes, the President would have to revise his opinion about him. Mr. Nilkanth Das said that he had nothing further to say on the subject. Mr. A. N. Dutt then moved an amendment with a view to reduce the present salt tax to eight annas per maund.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah moved another amendment to reduce it to ten annas per maund. Khan Bahadur Sarfaraz Hussain Khan moved an amendment urging the policy of gradual abolition of the salt tax. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar in a humorous speech criticised the policy of taxing a necessity of life, which he characterised as melancholy meanness. He held that there was no country taxing salt at such a high rate as India. France was levying a nominal tax since the Revolution. It had been abolished in Venzuella since salt became a Government monopoly. He said that the information given by Sir George Schuster regarding the tax was based on Mr. Coatman's annual reports on India, but those statements he said were not correct. Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar severely criticised Mr. Coatman's book and he was speaking when Mr. Patel adjourned the House till to-morrow.—A. P.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS FIRST AND FOREMOST!

—:o:—

ASSEMBLY SESSION TO BE PROLONGED.

NEW DELHI, March 22.

Mr. Crerar informed the Assembly that Government wished the session to be prolonged and the House should sit as many days in April as was needed to conclude Government business in relation to Finance Bill, Public Safety Bill and Trade Disputes Bill.—A. P.

CITY FATHERS SUSPENDED

—:o:—

Walk-out in Ahmedabad Municipality

STORMY SCENES IN DEBATE

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Two Municipal Councillors, Messrs Jadawalla and Satyendraprasad Mehta, were suspended and about a dozen councillors walked out of the meeting of the local Municipal Board held this evening to consider the motion of no-confidence in the President moved by Mr. Jadawalla on the ground that the President had ruled out of order a motion of Mr. Satyendra Prasad Mehta. The proceedings were stormy throughout, but reached a climax when the President was addressing the meeting. He alleged that Mr. Jadawalla had insulted a Municipal clerk and he had asked him to make amends by expressing regret. At this stage a Municipal Councillor exclaimed "Councillor to express regret to a Municipal clerk?" Mr. Jadawalla also frequently stood up and passed remarks on the President's statement. About a dozen councillors left the hall at this stage. The President took the sense of the meeting and suspended Messrs Jadawalla and Satyendraprasad Mehta. Finally the meeting resolved that it was unworthy of Mr. Jadawalla to impeach the previous ruling of the President (regarding which he had sought to move a vote of no-confidence in the President) in words carrying an expression of contempt. A. P.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST INDIAN INTEREST.

—:o:—

MACDONALD'S NEW GAME.

Slowly but surely the Labour Head-quarters are dealing with recalcitrant elements within its fold. The threatened revolt in a section of the I. L. P. camp has not matured. Messrs. Maxton and Mr. Bridgeman (prospective Labour candidates) are allowed more or less unhampered to continue their anti-Imperialist propaganda. It is true there is an occasional whining as exhibited in Mr. MacDonald's latest article on India and the Colonies in the Glasgow "Forward" but that only is a reminder to Messrs. Maxton and Bridgeman that the party is strong enough to allow them to indulge in their 'reckless' and 'irresponsible' propaganda. Mr. MacDonald is cocksure that inspite of all that is being said against him by the I. L. P. dissentients on his Indian policy, he will solve the Indian problem as best as Lloyd George solved the Irish problem. Mr. MacDonald's closest supporters arduously maintain that Mr MacDonald meant to tackle the Indian problem during the last labour administration after he had dealt with the Russian question. There is no questioning the fact that unlike most of the other members in the Front Opposition Bench Mr. MacDonald has his definite ideas and views about the Indian problem, derived from his associations with the old Indian liberal leaders, kept up by continual reading, shaped and remoulded by wider considerations of wider Imperial Policy and no less important considertions of Labour's domestic party tactics. Mr. MacDonald's speeches, declarations and writings as well as the way in which he has successfully silenced the pro-Indian left-wingers indicate an assumption of his still being considered the authority on Indian affairs in the Labour Party. In my opinion. Mr. MacDonald's guiding principle in his Indian policy will be his assumption that the Indian Nationalist leaders nowwithstanding their numerous and varied threats will ultimately have to sue for peace. There is no doubt that recent events in India have made no impression on Mr. MacDonald, who is still hopeful of his Nationalist-Liberal allies in India.

MACDONALD'S GAME.

To this latter end a new scheme is being discussed within the secret walls of the Transport House. Mr. Saklatvala communist Indian M. P. has been a great obstacle to Labour's plans regarding India. Mr. Saklatvala has made it impossible for Labour leaders to continue in their role of friends of India. He has continually, in season and out of season denounced the Labour leaders and exposed the alliance of British Labour with Tories in their Indian policy, and has thus made the position of Labour spokesmen difficult in many constituencies. If other Indian M. P's subservient to official Labour could be found to counter Mr. Saklatvala's exposition of Indian Nationalist Policy Mr. MacDonald's game of finessing the Indian politicians would be much easier. "Delicate negotiations" says Mr. Yusuf Ali "are going on. I am not at present in a position to tell you anything about my candidature or my future constituency." Two more Indian candidates have offered to become official Labour candidates, and it is understood that they are being particularly welcomed by the party.—C. P. S.

GENERAL ELECTION

—:o:—

TO TAKE PLACE ON MAY 30TH

LONDON, March 21.

The Home Secretary in the Commons confirmed that the general election would take place on May 30th. This means the dissolution will occur on May 10. Nomination day would be May 29th.—Reuter.

ONE DAY'S STRIKE ON TUESDAY

—:o:—

B. B. & C. I. Railway Worker's Resolve

Mr. R. V. Nadkarni Secretary of the B. B. C. I. Railway Employee's Union writes:—

Two meetings were held on Thursday the 21st of March 1929 one at Virar and another at Palghar. The Secreary explained to the men the situation as regards the strike and told them to be firm. Mr. Jhabwalla's arrest, he said, need not have any depressing effect upon them. The movement had now advanced so far that it no longer depended upon a single individual.

A party consisting of Messrs. Nadkarni Uttaram T and Marcell. F. then left for Navasari to study the situaion there, and it is expected that gangmen from Balsar to Surat may join the strike in a day or two. Otherwise the strike situation remains unchanged.

WORK SHOPE' MEETING.

A meeting of the workers of the Parel Work 'Shop was held on Friday the 22nd March to show their sympathy to the Strikers and ask to make their protest against the arrest of their General Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously passed.

(1) Expressing its sense of showing indignatson at the respressive policy of the Government in arresting Mr. Jhabwala and other Labour Leader of Bombay.

(1) Opening up a Legal Defence Fund.

(2) Expressing its sense of deep sympathy with the family of Mr. Jhabwala.

(4) Boycotting drink.

(5(Resolving to declare a sympathetic Strike for one day on Tuesday the 26th March in support of the Gangmen's Strike and also as a protest against the arrest of Mr. Jhabwala & other labour leaders. and

(6) Requesting members to contribute to the gangmens' Strike Fund and the Legal Defence Fund.

THE LATE DR. SHIRVALKAR

—:o:—

BOMBAY MEDICOS' TRIBUTE

DR. DESHMUKH UNVEILS BUST

"To-day we are perpetuating the memory of not only a great medical man but a keen social reformer and robust patriot." In these eloquent words Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, the Mayor of Bombay performed the unveiling ceremony of a marble bust of the late Dr. R. D. Shirvalkar at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College, Parel, Bombay on Friday evening. The function was attended by a large number of leading Medical practitioners. Among those present were Dr Nadgir, Dean of the Grant Medical Collage, the Municipal Commissioner and Mrs. Deshmukh.

At the outset Dr. R. N. Cooper, Secretary of the "Dr. Shirvalkar Memorial Fund," gave a brief report of the work done by the Committee of the fund.

BUST UNVEILED.

Dr. Deshmukh then unveiled an imposing marble bust of the late Dr. Shirvalkar which was placed at a prominent position at the entrance of the main hall.

TWO HUSBANDS

—:o:—

A PLAY FULL OF TOPICAL WIT

The English Players could not have chosen a more suitable play than "Two Husbands" for their first change of programme at the Royal Opera House on Friday night. The world and somebody else's wife were there and an altogether pleasant evening it proved to be. Abounding with topical wit and humourous situations the play gave a clever company ample scope for displaying their talent, and the applause which they worked at the final curtain must have been a satisfactory reward for their efforts. "Two Husbands" dealt with the career of a lady who suddenly found herself in possession of two husbands, and the unravelling of this intriguing situation gave rise to a number of screamingly funny happenings which were further embellished some really good acting. The plot in itself was simple but its development and excellent handling combined to make a comedy which was well worth seeing.

Miss Hilda Dorrington as Gertrude Lennox was a typical example of the masterly female who perhaps was the original cause of the hackeyed jokes against matrimony. For dry wit and humorous expressions it would be difficult to ontdo Mr. Carl Lawson in the role of Harvey Lennox, while as Victor Staunton, Mr John Burch found himself in a part which particularly suited him. If his effiminacy was not inherent then it was certainly well acted. Another who had a heary part was Mr. Hugh Denham. Miss Joan Watson and Mr. Mc. Calium were very good in minor parts.

"Two Husbands" is to be repeated tonight. On Sunday at 5.30 and on Monday night the company will stage Noel Coward's thrilling sex play "Easy Virtue", which aroused a considerable interest in London.

HOCKEY

—:o:—

AGA KHAN TOURNEY

BRIJRAJ. KIRKEE BEAT SALSETTE AMATEURS.

After a very poor game the Brijraj team from Kirkee eat the Salsette Amateurs on Friday by a solitary goal. Very early in the game the Kirkee forwards worked the ball into their opponents' ring and scored the only goal, the ball dribbling harmlessly over the line.

Thus Result:—

Brijraj, Kirkee	1 goal
Salsette Amateurs	nil

Referees. Fernandes and Sawyer.

TO-DAYS MATCHES

4-15, Bombay Gym. Vs. G. I. P Mechanics' Instt.

5-30 United Services Club Nasik Bs. Customs.

"WON'T MARRY OLD MAN"

—:o:—

Jain Girl's Straight Answer to Judge

AHMEDABAD, March, 22.

The hearing was resumed this morning of the Injunction Order granted by the District Judge restraining the contemplated marriage of Mr Purshotamadas an old widower of 53 with Ramabai, a Jain girl of 15.

As the bride-to-be was to be examined today, the Judge held the court in his Bunglow at Shahibagh. A large crowd beseiged the "Judge's Bunglow to hear the case."

WON'T MARRY OLD MAN.

A fair looking girl of middle stature, stepped into the witness box. Examined by the Court, she said that she had no objection if Mr. Purshottamdas (Bridegroom-to-be) sits in the Court. She did not want to marry and she was betrothed without her consent. She was not told who the bridegroom was. "I had passed the whole day of the contemplated marriage in crying. If I were consulted I would refuse to marry. I do not want to marry Mr. Purshotamdas", said the girl in reply to further questions put by the Court.

Replying to questions put to her by the Counsel for her parents, she said that her parents and brothers were in her favour.

Examined by the applicants' (Jain youth) Counsel, Rambai said that in her community, the girls were married at the age of about 22 years. In her community nobody would give the girl in marriage to a man of 50 or 52 years.

In reply to the Counsel for Purshottamdas, the girl said that girls in her community find out fit husbands for themselves and if they do not get them they remain unmarried. Nobody married for the sake of money.

"NOT A TOOTH LEFT."

On the second day of Phalgun Sud when her friends and brother's wife told her that the bridegroom to be had no teeth in his month ance that he remains sickly, she told them that she did not want to marry an old husband and that she would refuse to marry. She had not undergone the marriage ceremony. When the ceremeny of God Ganesh was performed her eyes were full of tears. When my mother asked me my consent I said that I was told that the bridegroom is old and has no teeth and so I flatly refused to marry, said the girl in reply to further questions.

Here the examination of the girl was completed.

The Judge then remarked that the girl was fairly intelligent and clever.

OLD BRIDEGROOM UNPORTABLE.

The bridegroom looked very thin and unwell.

The Judge in his order appointed the father and brothers of the girl as her guagdians and ordered the injunction to continue.

The Hearing will be resumed to-morrow. —Free Press

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).

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GOOD NEWS FOR PARSI PATIENTS

A philanthropic Parsi gentleman has made Special Arrangements whereby poor Parsis, who are unable to pay the full fee of Dr. Treasurywala for treating the cases of Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis can avail themselves of the unique treatment of Dr. Treasurywala on payment of reduced charges that will suit their pockets. A large number of patients will thus have the benefit of the treatment of Dr. TREASURYWALA who will thus be amply proved, not only in India but throughout the world, is the only Electro-Therapeutist (M. D.) who is able to cure Hydrocele, Hernia and Appendicitis (without a knife, i.e. surgically.) It has been proved that this special treatment is Dr. TREASURY WALA'S OWN and QUITE UNIQUE.

Those who enclose stamps worth four annas will receive a Gujarati or English pamphlet. Write to Dr. TREASURYWALA, Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay.

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INDIA MUST DEFEND HERSELF.

—:o:—

Dr. Moonje Questions Official "bona fides"

Speaking on the budget Dr. B. S. Moonje said:—

The budget is said to be a review of the general administration and progress of the country. It has been differently defined. One authority, Jeane Baptiste says "it is a balance between the needs and the resources of the State." Another authority says, "it is a contract between constituents who are the contributors and the agents who are the persons in power." We, Indians, at present are in a position which will justify our regarding the budget in both these ways. If there be goodwill, and sympathy, and if the desire is sincere and honest to train Indians for self-defence and self-government, then I should say that the budget ought to be balanced between the needs and the resources of the State. If, on the other hand, Government were to say that they are the agents carrying out a divine trust for the good government of this country, then we have got a right to see and to examine how that trust has been discharged. We have a right to see how they have administered their trust. Many Honourable colleagues have examined the budget from different points of view. I should like to examine the budget from the point of view of the urgents and immediate needs of the people.

Mr. K. Ahmed: From a military point of view.

Dr. B. S. Moonje: What is the present need which the people feel so very keenly? It is that of having responsible self-government as early as possible.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Not by the Youth movement though.

NEED FOR MILITARY TRAINING.

Dr. B. S. Moonje: Whether the Government may tolerate it or not, whether the Government like it or not, or whatever their feelings may be, the fact remains that to-day the Indians in India, if I can compare them with an advertisement appearing in the papers, are in the position of a naughty child which will never rest content until it gets what it wants. The Government must know that, whatever they may do and whatever they may like the people to do, the people themselves, on their part, will not rest content unless they get responsible self-government.

If that is the keen desire if that is the keen need of the people, we have to see how that need has been satisfied by the Government in its administration of the country, particularly in regard to its finance. I do not want to compare India from this point of view with the other nations of the world—it is a big subject. I should like to confine myself to the humbler task of comparing India with the several Dominions that go to form the British Empire, and we should attempt to know how the Dominions of the British Empire have trained themselves for self-defence because, without developing the capacity for self-defence, no one can lay claim to self-Government. From this point of view, Sir, I should like to compare the methods of these Dominions with those of our Government of training the people for developing a capacity for self-defence and self-Government.

Mr. K. Ahmed: Isn't it in this Legislative Assembly you are talking?

Dr. B. S. Moonje: I shall first try to see and ascertain the proportions of populations in the Dominions and in India that are trained for self-defence. The total male population of England is 22,517,500. The total strength of the territorials or citizen soldiers in England is 183,681. The proportion of territorials per one lakh of male population i nEngland is therefore 811. Let us now take India. India's total male population is 153,935,551. The total strength of the Indian territorials or citizen soldiers is only 13,071. The proportion of Indian territorials for one lakh of male population is 11—a mere drop in the ocean. Let us now take Australia. In Australia the total male population is 2,762,870. The total strength of the territorials or citizen soldiers is 354,000. The proportion of Australian territorials therefore for one lakh of male population is 12,812. In India, however, it is only 11. The situation of Australia is such that there is no fear of any kind of invasion from land. The British Navy is so powerful that Australia need never dream of any invasion from any side by land or by sea; and yet, out of male population of every one lakh, 12,812 men are being trained in the territorials. The situation of India is quite the contrary. India has got a land border of nearly 5,000 miles. That land border has to be protected, and for the protection of that length of land border the grand figure of 11 per every lakh of her male population is found sufficient to be trained in the territorials. Not resting content with training her people in the territorials, what do we find Australia doing for further broad basing the national defence? There, are also what are known as cadets which are not territorials. They receive elementary military training. What is the number of these cadets in Australia? 300,000 cadets and 41,214 members of rifle clubs. The number of citizen soldiers is 354,000. The total male population in Australia between the ages of 12 and 25 years is 552,574. Roughly speaking, therefore, more than 50 per cent. of the boys who attend schools, or of young men between the ages of 12 and 25 are being trained as potential soldiers for the defence of their motherland. Taking therefore 300,000 cadets, 354,000 citizen soldiers and 41,214 members of rifle clubs, together the total comes to 695,214. Roughly, therefore, more than one-fourth of the total male population 2,762,870 receives military training of some kind or other, training at least in rifle practice. On the 30th of June, 1927, there were, in Australia, 1,114 rifle clubs, with a membership of 38,253, and 77 miniature rifle clubs, having a membership of 2,961. Members of rifle clubs must fire an annual course of musketry but do not undergo any systematic drill. The administration of rifle clubs is under the control of the Secretary of Defence but rifle clubs do not form part of the military organisation. Government grants, however, are made for the construction and maintenance of rifle ranges, etc., and 200 rounds of ammunition is issue free annually to each efficient member. That is the kind of effort that is made and that is the kind of love that the Government bears towards its own nationals, and that is how the people are prepared for self-defence.

A GLARING CONTRAST

Compare this with the situation as it exists in India to-day. Hardly 4,514 boys out of a total male Indian population between the ages of 12 and 25 years in India who could be said to be the only Indian cadets are receiving training in the colleges in the University Training Corps. The proportion therefore of India cadets to every one lakh of India male population of between 12 and 25 years of age comes to only 9. Are there any rifle clubs for the Indians? So far as my information goes, there are none. I wanted to see if rifle practice could be made more popular among the people; but the Army Member and the Education Member say: 'It is so costly that it is impossible.' Costly! in a country which lives under a standing menace of foreign aggression and which deserves to be trained fully for self-defence—or rather which can never be too much trained, and not costly in a country where there is no possibility of any foreign aggression, and yet people are being trained for military defence in such large numbers? The same is the case with New Zealand. The male population of New Zealand is about 7,07,556. The total strength of territorials or citizen soldiers is 22,225. The proportion of territorials, therefore, for every one lakh of male population is 3,110. The total strength of cadets in New Zealand is 34,159; and the proportion of cadets therefore for every one lakh of total male population of 141,511 of between 12 and 25 years of age is 24,151. Rifle clubs exist throughout the Dominion for the encouragement of rifle shooting, and, in addition to minor fixtures, a Dominion rifle meeting is held at Trentham annually. So far, Sir, we have seen by comparison that the proportions of males receiving military training or at least acquiring proficiency on rifle practice to the male populations of England, Australia and New Zealand is very much higher than the similar proportion of Indians in India. It would not in any sense, be an exaggeration, if I were to say that it is a mere drop in the wide ocean.

Now let us see how many school-going boys and boys attending Universities receive training in India, as compared with those in England and the Dominions of the British Empire. In England, excluding the naval cadets, excluding the cadets of the Royal Air Force—here I am only speaking of military cadets—the number of boys receiving military training in 1921-22 was 38,780; while the number of boys registered in schools and colleges of over 12 years of age in 1921-22 was 79,024. That is, more than 50 per cent. of the boys attending schools and colleges in England receive military training. In Australia, there are 300,000 boys between the ages of 12 and 18 and 354,000 between 18 and 26 years giving a total of 654,000, boys who receive compulsory training. In India, the number of boys registered in schools and colleges over 12 years of age is 46,383,972. The number of boys receiving military training is only 4,314, i.e., 9 boys in every one lakh of such boys—a mere drop in the ocean—in a country where the need is all the greater than in New Zealand of South Africa, where perhaps there is no such need at all. In South Africa boys between the ages of 13 and 17 years are required to be members of rifle clubs, where arrangements cannot be made for cadet training, i.e., elementary military training. But here the Government fear the result if boys of the age of 13 should be allowed to become members of rifle clubs. But there in South Africa there is no such fear. They have all to be compulsorily members of the rifle clubs. Rifle and ammunition are provided by Government free of charge. There are 1,433 rifle clubs in South Africa and 141,492 members thereof. The total number of cadets receiving training in South Africa is 42,280. If such is the condition of military training for Indian boys in India and if people begin to suspect the bona fides of Government, particularly with regard to their professions in respect of training Indians in self-defence, would anybody with any sense of proportion or any reason in him find fault with them? These figures speak more eloquently than any words of mine. Let us here note that whatever I have said so far about the peoples of Australia, New Zealand and South Africa concerns only the White population and not the natives, the negroes, who do not count being uncivilized.

POOR RETURN FOR MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Now let us see the amounts of money that are being spent on the training of boys in England, Australia, South Africa and India. England's total revenue was £842,824,234. Her total defence expenditure was £117,440,000. The percentage proportion of expenditure to revenue was 13-1/2 per cent.; while in India the total revenu eand the total expenditure on the Army being Rs. 127,26,28 lakhs and Rs. 55.10 lakhs respectively, it is 43.2 per cent. India spends three times as much and gets merely a drop in the ocean in return. England spends less comparatively and so many times more military training is given to he boys. The total amount that is spent in England, out of the total expenditure on defence on the Territorials was £3,291,000, and in India the total amount spent on Territorials is Rs. 29,55,000. This means that in England £280.2 per every £10,000 out of the total amount spent on defence is spent on the Territorials, while in India the proportion comes to about Rs. 53.6 per every Rs. 10,000. One can see what a miserly hand there is in the Finance Department of the Government of India where Indians are concerned and when Indians have to be trained.

INDIANS AND ANGLO-INDIANS.

I am going to compare now the amount of money that is spent on the training of Indian boys in India, with what is spent on the training of Anglo-Indian and European boys in India. The proportion of the total spent on Territorials to the total spent on defence in England is £280.2 per £10,000 and in India Rs. 53.6 per Rs. 10,000. Total amount spent on cadets in England is £102,000 and the proportion comes to about £1.3 per £10,000; in Australia total amount spent on cadets is £135,000 and the proportion comes to £17.3 per £10,000; in South Africa they are respectively £308,600 and £292.7 per £10,000. In India there are no cadets except members of the University Training Corps and nothing is spent. On rifle clubs Australia spends £49,000, and South Africa spends £71,197. There are no rifle clubs in India and therefore India is not spending a single pie on rifle clubs. The proportion of total expenditure on rifle clubs to the total amount of expenditure on defence in Australia is £6.2 per £10,000 and in South Africa £67.5. In India not a single pie. This Sir is the way in which Indians are being trained for self-defence. This is the way in which it is, said that the British Government is bound to the pledge of 1917, and this is the way in which that pledge is to be carried out in practice. Sir, I am reminded of a speech of Sir Reginald Craddock, who was at one time the Chief Commissioner in my Province. He said, "Do Brahmins of Bengal, Madras and Maharashtra, do they expect that the military peoples of India are going to listen to them or take their orders from them, unless they know that they can wield both the sword and the pen with equal facility?" Well, here are people who are willing to wield both the sword and the pen, but where is the hand to give and spend money on their practical training? We have been crying ourselves hoarse for so many years that the military budget should be reduced. I have been hearing the cry from my childhood; the late Mr. Gokhale returned to it again and again in his speeches; and the one cry always has been that the military budget should be reduced. Well, I have reconciled myself to the idea that, whatever we may say, whatever we may do, the military budget is not going to be reduced. But having been reconciled to that idea, is it too much for us to expect that out of the military budget a little amount may be spent on us? We do not want much—say, at the rate of Rs. 5 per boy going to school will suffice. You spend so many pounds and so many rupees in your own country. We do not want that. We only want Rs. 5 per boy going to school. Now, let us make a comparison between the training of the Territorials and the Auxiliaries. The total strength of the Auxiliary Force in India exclusive of cadets is 33,181. And what is the total population of the Eropeans and Anglo-Indians in India? 2,89,121. Out of a total of 2,89,121 males, as many as 32,090 people have been recruited into the Auxiliary Force. Now I have begun to understand the meaning of Colonel Gidney when he complained that there was compulsion, practical compulsion, though not compulsion by law, strong Anglo-Indians for recruitment to the Auxiliary Force. Therefore from every one lakh of Anglo-Indians as many as 11,310, 1 men are being recruited; and in the Territorials, 11 only out of a total of every 1 lakh of Indian males. That is how the figures compare as between Anglo-Indians and Indians.

Lieut.-Colonel H. A. J. Gidney: Are your figures correct?

Dr. B. S. Moonje: Well if you think my figures are not correct, you can verify them for yourself. Now as regard the amount that is spent on training for the Auxiliary Force, it is Rs. 2,43,300. That is Rs. 7.6 per man. The training of the Territorials costs Rs. 104,600—that is Rs. 7.6 per man. An Anglo-Indian requires Rs. 7 per head for his training, while an Indian has to be satisfied with only Rs. 6. But there is a still greater discrimination to be seen later on. When people are trained whether in the Auxiliary Force or in the Territorial Force, you would expect the expenditure on practice, small arms and ammunition, to be the same proportionately to the numbers to be trained. Not a bit of it. An Indian is considered so clever that, by firing one round he is supposed to have acquired all the proficiency in shooting; while an Anglo-Indian is considered so dull that he is supplied with more than twice as much to be spent on him before he is considered to have attained to the efficiency of the Indian in shooting. Some such sort of reasoning appears to have dictated such sample of discrimination as I am going to present you with just now in the matter of grants for practice, small arms and ammunition to the Auxiliaries on one side and to the Territorials on the other. The expenditure on practice, small arms and ammunition for the Auxiliaries is Rs. 426,400 of Rs. 12.8 per man, while that for the Territorials is Rs. 92,200 or Rs. 5.6 per man. An Indian becomes proficient in shooting with an expenditure of only Rs. 5.6, but an Anglo-Indian cannot become proficient unless Rs 12.8 is spent on him. It is in this way that we find reason to complain that we are not being treated with the same willingness, with the same sincerity, with the same honesty of purpose which we have reason to expect from the Government. May I therefore appeal to the Government Benches that they may look into this matter and see that this complaint is removed?

ENORMOUS IMPORT OF ARMS.

I have one little point more to bring to the notice of the Government members and that is more a commercial point. I have noted that the total imports into India from the British Empire and foreign countries for the five years taken together from 1922-23 to 1926-27 of arms, ammunition and equipment is something enormous. Cartridges, filled and empty—I am not talking of cartridges required for military purposes but of cartridges required for sport, shikar, etc.—from the British Empire were imported to the extent of Rs. 58,21,916 and from foreign countries we imported cartridges worth Rs. 40,62,731. Is it not possible for these cartridges to be manufactured in India, so that at least that large amount of money about a crore of rupees, could be saved to India? Now, as regards fire-arms, from the British Empire we imported Rs. 87,76,479 worth; and from foreign countries we imported Rs. 40,21,191 worth of fire-arms. Thus in five years' time we imported a total of Rs. 1,45,98,425 worth of arms, ammunition and equipment from the British Empire and Rs. 2,06,922 from foreign countries. India has thus suffered a total loss of Rs. 2,35,85,140 in 5 years. The British Empire, Sir, may not like that their trade should be taken over by the Indians. I shall grant it for the sake of argument. But why do you want us to spend so much money in importing from foreign countries? We have spent Rs. 80,86,92 in foreign countries alone. These are small things; they can be very well manufactured in India. I have been to the trans-frontier tribal country and seen sporting guns being manufactured there in small factories; even rifles are manufactured there. Do you mean to say that it cannot be done in India that we, law-abiding Indians, cannot be trained to manufacture rifles, guns and their ammunition? May I make an appeal, may I make a suggestion that a few scholarships—say half a dozen—be established for sending good, competent, educated Indians B.Sc.'s or graduates of technological colleges to England or America or Germany, or wherever it may be good to send them, in order that they may learn the art of manufacturing arms and ammunition? If I were to make that suggestion, is it possible for any government to say—is it possible for the British Government to say that this suggestion is not practicable or is very costly and cannot be therefore accepted? May I expect an announcement at the earliest convenient moment from the Government that a few scholarships will be established for training Indians in England and abroad in the manufacture of arms and ammunition?

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ATTACK AGAINST LABOUR & YOUTH MOVEMENTS

Desperate Effort of Govt

WILL MAULANA MAHOMED ALI HELP?

—:o:—

What's His reply to Government Challenge, asks Jawaharlal

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 21.
(CENSORED).

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press:—

Mr. Mahomed Ali has done me the honour of criticising some remarks I made. I stand corrected. Ex-presidents of the Indian National Congress appear to be above law. I had ventured to criticise a statement made by one of them, forgetful of this truism of Indian politics, because of my high regard for this gallant leader of the cause of Indian freedom. He has made history and, if he but will, can do so again. But just when India is stretching her limbs for another and stiffer struggle when drooping spirits are reviving, when the battle-field beckons and the blood tingles in the veins of India's youths, he cries halt and calls back his regiments and battallions and many of those with whom he consorts in this endeavour. Have they not been the strongest bulwarks of British rule in India and the antagonists of those who have striven for freedom?

WILL THEY GRANT DOMINION STATUS?

I was no admirer of the so-called compromise resolution of the Calcutta Congress. I spoke against it, but in virtue of the resolution itself, the time is fast approaching when the Congress must stand for Independence and Independence alone. That may be nine months hence or even sooner. Does Mr. Mahomed Ali believe that Dominion Status, whatever it may signify is going to be presented to us in the course of the year. If not, then why worry? The goal of the Congress remains Independence and there can be no compromise on any other basis after a few short months. Our work, then, is cut out for us to prepare ourselves and the country for the struggle. The programme of the Working Committee was aimed at this preparation

MAHASABHA COMPLEX

Will not Mr. Mahomed Ali help in the boycott of foreign cloth? Is he not pleased at the splendid response in the country to the call for boycott? Do not the bonfires of foreign cloth warm and gladden his heart? Is not Mr. Mahomed Ali in favour of strengthening the Congress organisation so as to make it a fit instrument to fight? Mr. Mahomed Ali, if I may say so, suffers from the Masabha Complex. He sees the evil hand of the Hindu Mahasabha everywhere and its tainted work on every forehead. He will allow me to assure him that his fears and suspicions have little basis in fact.

WILL HE NOT CHAMPION THE POOR INDIAN MAJORITY?

It is my misfortune to be unable to understand how the Hindu or the Muslim can have any political or economic rights as a Hindu or a Muslim and I cannot conceive why Muslims or Sikhs or Hindus should lay stress on any such rights. No minority should be unjustly treated but Mr. Mahomed Ali is well aware that the minorities get on well enough. As a rule it is the great majority that requires protection. A handful of foreigners rule India and exploit her millions. A handful of India's rich men exploit her vast peasantry and workers. It is this great majority that is exploited that demands justice and is likely to have it sooner than many people imagine. I wish Mr. Mahomed Ali will become the champion of this majority, and demand political and economic rights for them, but this majority does not consist of Hindus only or Muslims only or Sikhs. It consists of Hindus and Muslims and Sikhs and others and if he works for this majority I am sure he will come to the conclusion that he need attach little importance to the imaginary rights of individuals or groups based on sectarian creed.

WHAT'S HIS REPLY TO GOVT.'S CHALENGE?

The news comes to-day that Government is making a desperate effort to crush the Labour and Youth movements. What reply will Mr. Mahomed Ali give to this challenge. What commands will be issued to his battalions?—A. P.

REPLY TO REPRESSION.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD YOUTHS' MOVE.

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 21.

After the events of yesterday which created considerable excitemnt and enthusiasm in the sudent world in Allahabad, the members of the Youth League settled down to enrolling members to-day. Nearly five hundred new members were enrolled. There was some difficulty as all forms for membership had been taken away by the police yesterday. New forms were immediately printed.

An emergency meeting of the Youth League was held to-day under the presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The meeting passed the following resolutions:—

(1) The League sends its greetings to their comrade Puranchand Joshi and assures him of their fullest support; (2) The League authorises and requests its Executive Committee to take steps to help in the defence of Comrade Joshi and to report them in full to a meeting of the League; (3) The League has noted the campaign of house searches and arrests that the Government has inaugurated all over the country to crush labour and youth movements. The League sends its cordial sympathy to those who have been arrested and have suffered house searches and assures them of its solidarity with them in facing the attack of the Government; in particular the League sends its warm greetings to their Comrades of Bombay Youth League and their President and Secretary, Comrade Nariman and Meherally and to Comrade Rajah, Editor "Young Liberator;" (4) The League welcomes the proposal to hold a provincial Youth Conference at Lucknow and authorises its Executive Committee to take all necessary steps in co-operation with the Lucknow Youth League to make the Conference a success; (5) The League appointed a special organising committee to enrol members.—Free Press.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

—:o:—

STUNT TO PASS SAFETY BILL.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons Mr. Saklatvala asked why Scotland Yard men in past five weeks visited private individuals and printers and publishers and interrogated them about the British edition of the Communist International programme and the British Communist manifesto on recent Bombay riots.

Sir Joynson-Hicks replied that he considered it desirable to ascertain who was responsible for these publications. There was no molestation or warrant.

Mr. Saklatvala contended that the committee of organisation publishing the manifesto was responsible without visiting homes of printers, clerks and typists.

Sir Joynson-Hicks replied: "If Mr. Saklatvala can give me the names of the responsible committee, I will be a very happy man."

Mr. Saklatvala asked assurance that no action would be taken at the instance of the India Office to create stunt and pass the Safety Bill in the Assembly.

The Speaker intervened.—Reuter.

"WHOLLY IMPROPER QUESTION"

—:o:—

WINTERTON REFUSES TO ANSWER AWKWARD QUESTION.

LONDON, Mar. 21.

In the House of Commons, Labourite Thurtle requested that a statement should be made about the arrests in India. Earl Winterton amidst Ministerial cheers replied that 31 alleged Communits had been arrested in various parts under the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Thurtle asked whether the action was instigated by the Home Government. Earl Winterton, refused to answer "wholly improper" question. Mr. Thurtle then asked "was the Home Government privy to the intended arrests?"

Earl Winterton replied "Yes. Action was taken with the full assent of Lord Peel." Earl Winterton denied that they were arrested because they were Communists but because they were charged with conspiracy to deprive King of the Sovereignty of India.—Reuter.

PREMIER'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

—:o:—

ACHIEVEMENTS OF TORY GOVERNMENT.

ONLY FUTURE ALTERNATIVSE

LONDON, March 22.

A record audience listened to the speech by Baldpwin at Leicester which was relayed to towns in four counties. The Premier claimed that no programme had been more rigidly followed than the Conservative Programme of 1924. When the new programme is formulated and we are returned to power "as we shall be" it will again be carried out in spirit and to the letter. The Premier concentrated on replying to Mr. Lloyd George's proposed scheme to solve unemployment. He said the latter had forgotten that Government had established the Electricity Board which was now coming to fruition. Similarly buses were at present under consideration to provide work. In connection with the London passenger Transport, the Government had spent hundreds of millions sterling on roads houses and public works, and was still spending money on them.

WAR TIME EXPEDIENTS

On the other hand there was not only nothing more uneconomical than to rush programmes of contract work as Mr. Lloyd George proposed but such "Wartime expedients" were only carried out by something equivalent to dictatorship. Moreover borrowing, like drink, produces inevitable headache and "we wont countenance a reckless depression of the the country's credit by plunging into vast ill-considered schemes of the so-called development which will ultimately do more harm than good. "But reorganisation rationalisation and co-operation of employers and employed are methods by which we shall pass through the valley to the greater prosperity that is awaiting us"

GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS

The Premier concluded by reviewing the Government's achivements notably the derating scheme which if they had been mere politicians they would have kept for the election.

Mr. Baldwin drew attention to the Governments efforts for the world peace, solving the reparations problem and bringing France and Germany together at Locarno. "Our influence has brought Germany to the League", he said. No country in the world could show anything like the British record in practical disarmament. The only future alternatives were the Unionist and the Socialist Governments with or without Liberal support, and he was confident of the result. Reuter.

SALT TAX

—:o:—

REDUCED FROM RE. 1-4-0 TO RE. 1

NEW DELHI, Mar. 22.
(BY TELEPHONE).

The Assembly to-day by 56 votes to 44 reduced the salt tax from Rs. 1/4/0 to Re. 1. Government is expected to move the Council of State to restore the salt tax and approach the Assembly to approve of the restoration.—A. P.

FOCH'S FUNERAL ON TUESDAY

—:o:—

PRINCE GEORGE TO ATTEND FUNERAL.

LONDON, March 21

Prince George will attend Foch's Funeral.

Premier Baldin and the British Government have sent massages to Pioncare and the French Government respectively expressing profound sorrow at the death of Foch which is an irreparable loss to France and paying tributes to his unforgettables services to the allied cause.

Paris—The Chamber without discussion voted credit of three hundred thousand francs for Foch's funeral which will probably be on Tuesday.—Reuter.

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

—:o:—

RETURNS WITH A "BAG" OF RS. 155.000

RANGOON, Mar. 21.

Mr. Gandhi and party sailed this afternoon for Calcutta by the S. S. "Aronda" a large crowd of Indians seeing them off at the wharf. The total collections made by Mr. Gandhi in Burma amounted to rupees one lakh fifty-five thousand.—A. P.

C. ID. OFFICIAL'S REQUEST TO COURT

—:o:—

MEERUT, Mar. 21.

Mr. Khairat Nabi, Deputy Superintendent, C. I. D., Delhi, appeared in the District Magistrate's Court to-day and said he was ready to attend the Court whenever any application was filed by any of the accused in the "conspiracy" case.—A. P.

PUBLIC SAFETY BILL TO BE POSTPONED?

—:o:—

TRADE DISPUTE BILL TO BE TAKEN UP.

GENERAL ELECTIONS IN DECEMBER

NEW DELHI, Mar. 21.

According to the lobby gossip, the Public Safety Bill was not to be further proceeded with in this session. This decision, it is said, has been forced upon the Government on account of the protracted debate on the Finance Bill.

Now that it has been decided to prosecute under ordinary law, persons with whom it was primarily intended to deal under Public Safety Bill, it was thought that the consideration of it should be postponed for the time being, to make room for what it is now considered more urgent matter namely, Trade Dispute Bill. But this is likely to be taken up after the Easter holidays, previous to being taken up with a further discussion of the Finance Bill.

Belief is growing stronger in the lobby that the Assembly will be dissolved at the conclusion of its usual term of three years. But it is believed that the general election will not take place before December, the date for which, it is understood, has been fixed on the 15th December.—Free Press.

AFGHAN RED CRESCENT MISSION.

SIKH PASSENGERS LOOTED.

PESHAWAR, March 21.

Khan Abdulghaffar Khan and Mian Jaffarshah Kakakhel who have been deputed to proceed to Kandahar in connection with the Afghan Red Crescent Mission, were invited to the Ismalia College, Peshawar, yesterday, by the Khyber Union and were accorded a hearty and enthusiastic welcome on the eve of their departure for Kandahar.

The Ismalia College witnessed a scene of genuine feeling and sympathy towards the mission and students rallied to the zealous national workers with every show of preparedness to follow suit. Next a sum of Rs. 450 was placed in the hands of the members of this deputation on behalf of the Khyber Union as an instalment of the Afghanistan Fund, and the byos indicated their desire to do their best to ease the Afghan situation. A great excitement prevailed and once more the Afghan spirit speeded to assert itself. The party left the College at 3 and motored to the City to attend the meeting.

SIKHS ATTACKED AND LOOTED.

It is learnt that a small batch of a few Sikhs who had been on their way back for Pishblack, Jalalabad, was quite unexpectedly attacked and looted. The loss amounts to Rs. 12,000. It is not known what caused the trouble, but the way is blocked up and life and property are generally unsafe. The Sikhs have arrived at Peshawar by this time and are putting up in a local Serai outside the Karachi Gate, Peshawar.—Free Press.

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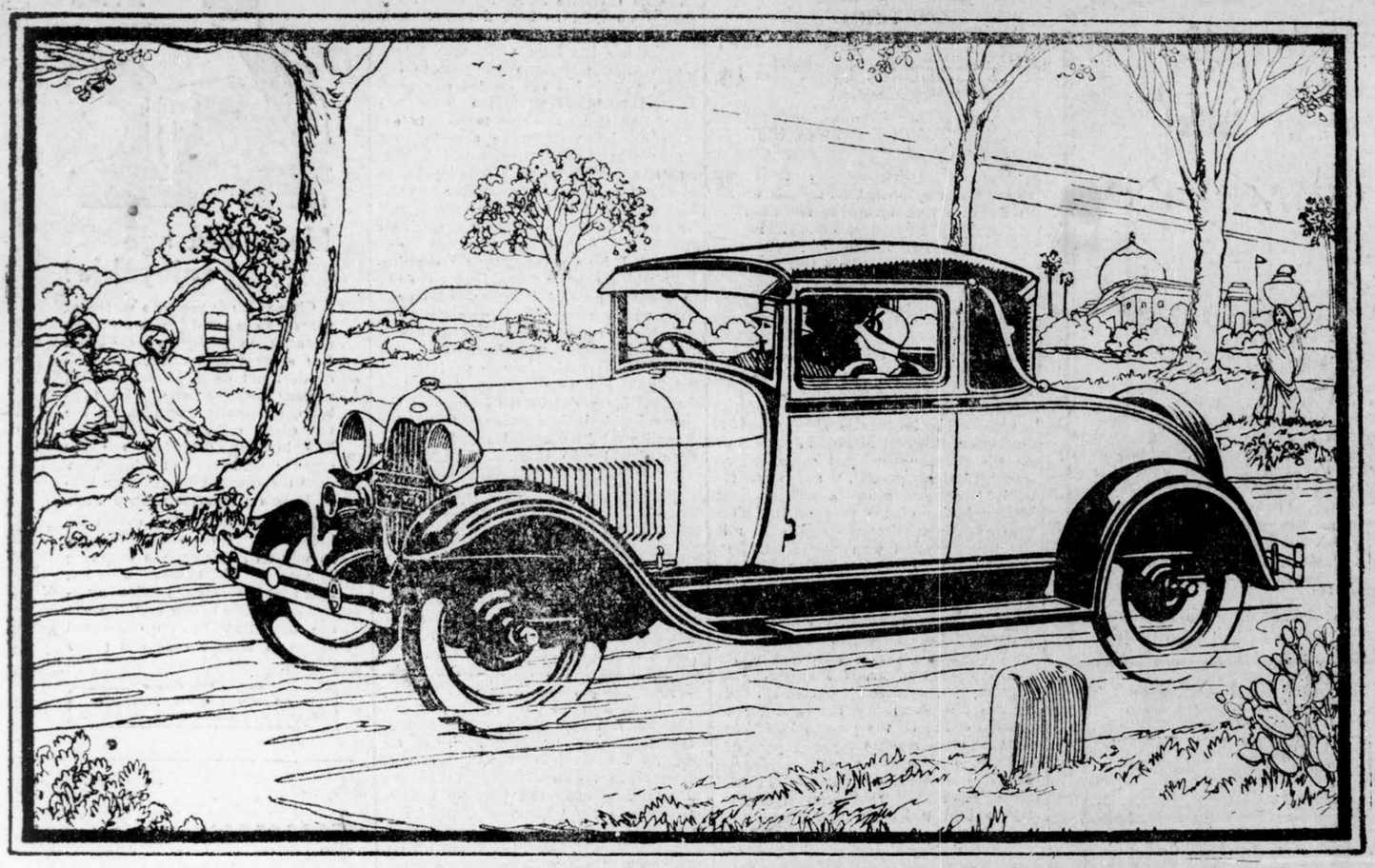

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EXTENSION OF COUNCIL'S TERM

—:o:—

A CHILDISH PROPOSAL

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S SPEECH

The following are extracts from the speech made by Mr. K. M. Munshi on the resolution moved by Sirdar Mazumdar in the Bombay Legislative Council regarding the extension of its term:—

I did not expect that at this late hour we would be dragged into this controversy. Sir, on behalf of the party which I represent as well as other honourable members on this side of the House I emphatically oppose this motion which has been moved by my honourable friend Sardar Mujumdar. The first reason for my opposition is the parentage of this motion. The honourable member Sardar Mujumdar described himself in the debate on the Simon Commission as 'a natural leader of the people', and when the motion comes from a self-appointed natural leader of the people who in the face of the politically-minded groups in the Council voted with Government on the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission and who has served on the Committee to co-operate with the Simon Commission, we on our side of the House will have nothing to do with this motion. The second reason is that the motion appears to be, if I may respectfully say so, extremely childish. It requests His Excellency the Governor to extend the life of the present Legislative Council to the maximum period permissible under proviso (b) to section 72B(1) of the Government of India Act in the "hope" that the next general election may be held under the new constitution to be framed upon the report of the Indian Statutory Commission! In the first place, Sir, a responsible motion like this is sought to be based upon the "hope" which the honourable mover perhaps entertains that the new constitution will be framed "firstly" upon the report of the Simon Committee and secondly that it will be framed within the maximum period to which the life of this Council can be extended under the Government of India Act.

IDLE HOPE.

Now, there are no reasons whatever which could justify any man who follows the events in the country in thinking that this hope is likely to be realised. In the first instance, there has been a move—anybody who reads newspapers can easily expect that, except gentlemen like the honourable mover of this motion—according to which the report of the Indian Statutory Commission is not likely to be the final word in the matter. There are going to be many intervening stages between the report and the final deliberations of the Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed in this behalf. Attempts are being made, and I say very laudable attempts are being made, by responsible parties on both sides to bridge over the very unfortunate gulf that has opened on account of the appointment of the Simon Commission. Therefore, it is an absolutely idle hope, that the report of the Indian Statutory Commission once made will be the basis for a new constitution straightaway, is a hope, not going to be realised. Therefore I submit that the whole basis of this motion is unfounded.

There is another reason for opposing this motion which I may bring to the notice of this house. I do not despair of seeing a time when responsible statesmen in this country as well as in Great Britain will sit in a round-table conference and come to a satisfactory solution. But if my honourable friend entertains the hope that there is going to be a constitution on the report of the Simon Commission, allow me to assure him that he will not find many members on this side ready and willing to work that constitution, at any rate, harmoniously.

WORKABLE FORMULA WILL BE FOUND.

There is still another reason. As a matter of statesmanship, this Council should be dissolved this year. The whole country is agitated over the question of the future constitution. Not only India but even Great Britain to a considerable extent is agitated over this question and by the end of this year there will be chrystalised issues placed before the country. The popular parties are ready and willing to go to the country to seek elections and those issues whatever they may be. I hope it will be the Nehru Report; or it may be some via media between the demands of the Hindus and Muslims. Whatever it is, a formula must be found by the end of this year. Whatever that formula is, we want to go to the country, and get the mandate of the people on that formula. There are well-founded hopes that within a short time responsible Hindus and Muslims will find out a workable formula. If that is so, we want to go to the country with it. If it is not so, many members on this side of the House would want to go to the country with the Nehru Report which to our mind represents the highest common measure of agreement between the political parties. In either of these two events, we want to go to our constituencies and get a mandate from them.

Further, we do not want to prolong the life of this Council for 1-1|2 years or 2 years. If you look to the history of this Council, its past is not very laudable by any means and it is not desirable to continue its existence further. Even for a change we want to have a new Council. This Council has become extremely stale and its life has been very unfortunate. I do say, with immense respect to this House that it has not created any great political traditions worth the name. I hope, that if we are able to go to our constituencies, we may be able to get members in the House, who will look at questions from a really political point of view. The honourable member Sardar Mujumdar said that he at any rate will be easily returned by his few zamindar friends. I wish I had the same certainty. I have unfortunately a constituency which extends from Larkana down to Belgaum and Dharwar. I do not know what expense of energy and time it will entail on me to woo this constituency again. Personally, therefore, an election is very much against my own interests. But in the interest of the country and of the Presidency and in the interest of the House itself, it is necessary that the Council must be dissolved and fresh elections should take place. Therefore, I oppose this motion.

"THE PEERLESS MAN OF INDIA."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I am inspired to write this letter after reading an article in your daily dated 19th March, 1929, under the caption of "The Peerless Man of India", "Mme. Naidu on Mahatma Gandhi".

Let me say that I am a regular reader of your journal, and have been taking keen interest in all the articles, notes, comments and appreciation on revered Mahatmaji in your "Chronicle". I am specially interested in reading articles which shatter, with forceful arguments, all fragile, illogical and perverse articles appearing in the "Times of India" and other Anglo-Indian newspapers against Mahatma Gandhi. But the secret of my liking to read your articles bears a greater significance to me. It is your catholicism and right understanding of Mahatmaji's personality, that induces me to write this letter. I grieve to say that some of the national journals criticise his attitude towards our common goal, liberation of our Motherland from the meshes of thraldom, with no other motive than of criticising because they have not their say before him. But, Sir, above all, what I like the most is your unsullied love for that matchless exponent of Ahimsa, the votary of Truth and the world-teacher of Brahmacharya. He is enshrined in the temple of hearts, nay, more than that, we adore him, the whole inner self of us lies prostrate at the holy feet of "the greatest man of the world".

There are three kinds of teachers (1) those who follow pedagogy—they teach what they read from books, (2) those who inspire us by their presence before us; they talk orally and infuse in us what they contain, and (3) those who radiate their personality and raise us to the high orbit whereon they move. These last are the world teachers—radiators of truth, radiators of world peace, exponents of self-culture, self-abnegation, and those who uplift a degraded soul. Mahatmaji I include in the category of the last; and he is the only soul who radiates his personality, who infuses patriotism from far-off Calcutta, in the living world, when he says: "I am hungering for freedom." There are great men in the present-day world; we feel that they are great only when they are near us, when apart, we forget them only to be remembered when we meet them again. But Mahatmaji occupies a conspicuous niche in our heart of hearts wherever we move and have our being. Every word of Shrimati Sarojini Naidu—herself being a poet of rare genius and well-versed in word-painting—draws the whole frame of Mahatma Gandhi, "a tiny being", before our eyes; we perceive him, though not physically. Such is his place in our life. Hail, Mahatmaji, hail!

—Yours, etc.,

N. M. PATEL.

Kapadwanj, March 21.

KATHIAWAR YOUTH CONFERENCE

—:o:—

WADHWAN CAMP, March 21.

The Reception Committee of the Kathiawar Youth Conference in a meeting held last evening at Morvi under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal Sheth, M.L.C., has unanimously elected Mr. Manilal Kothari as President, Mr. Revashanker as Chairman and three young workers as Secretaries. The session has been fixed for the 31st March and 1st April.—Free Press.

A FAREWELL PARTY.

—:o:—

SURAT, March 19.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A farewell party was given to Rao Saheb D. P. Desai, Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax, N. D., Ahmedabad, on his transfer as the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax "A" Division, Bombay, by the Income-tax officers, Surat, last Sunday in the compound of His Holiness the Mullaji Saheb's bungalow, when a number of leading citizens and officers including the Collector, Mr. H. V. Braham, and the District and Sessions Judge, Mr. D. D. Cooper, were present.

Mr. C. K. Butala eulogized the services of Rao Saheb Desai in the Department and his sympathy towards the public in administering justice to which Mr. Desai replied in fitting terms. Light refreshments and garlanding brought the function to a close.

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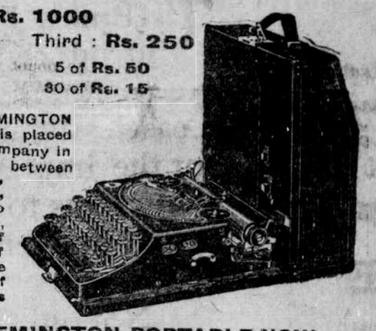

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WONDERLAND AT WARDEN ROAD

—:o:—

UNIQUE SOCIETY FUNCTION

(BY KAM.)

The summer is on us. The oppressive heat of March seems only to be the prelude of sweltering heat of April and May, threatening to make us—I mean we 99 underdogs of 100 Bombayites—welter in perspiration. A larger and larger number of persons are "outing" in the evenings, promenading at the popular resorts. Many patronise picture "palaces" becoming for a couple of hours at least, Rajahs and Ranees, getting generally good value of their money (hard earned, or hardly earned). The Marionettes have gone from the Opera, their place being taken up by the English Players: and such entertainments will go on for ever.

But these daily, matter-of-fact, entertainments leave me cold. They appeal to me as much as the reports of the tamashas of the Simon Circus. The only thing that excites my dull imagination is some big society function, where the "cream" of Bombay society is noticeable, to the exclusion of "aqua-" adulterated milk or whey,—from those owning the Rolls Royces to even eight-anna-taxifarewallas, and where thus a choicest society 'stew' is on view, to see for myself how others see and act for themselves and their near and dear ones—how they chit-chat, how they coo, laugh, or giggle or titter, whisper, whimper, slander, or gossip, etc.

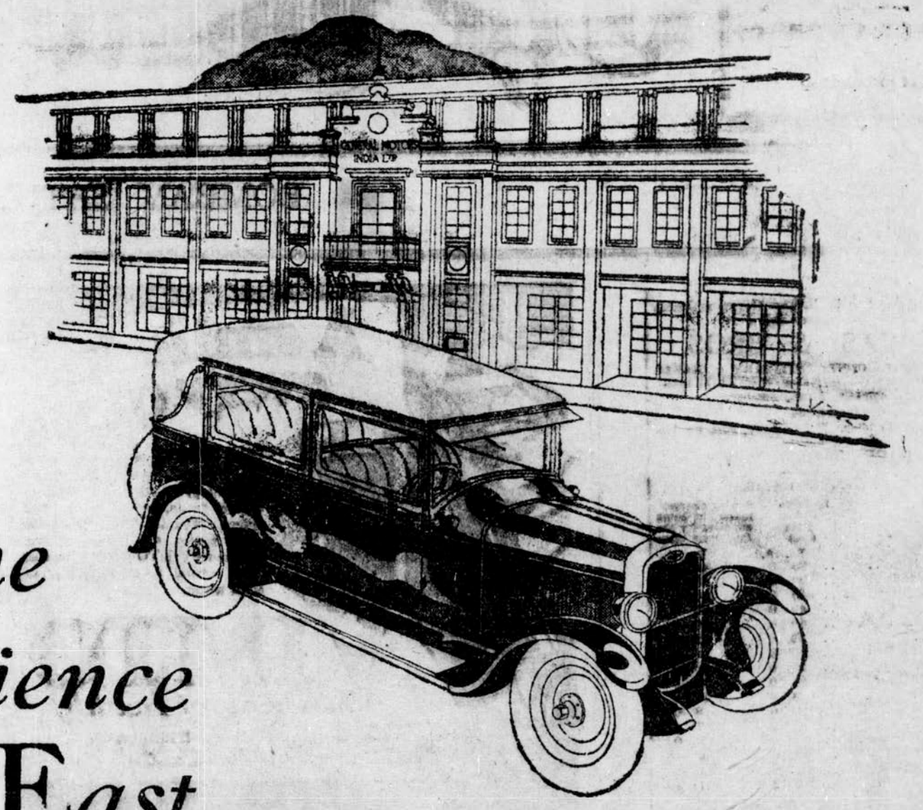
I have been lucky to see—beg pardon, participate in—some big functions of late. The last one of which, to come to the point, was at one of the most 'fasionable' localities of Bombay, viz. Warden Road, just near the Scandal Point. There just at its farthest (or is it the beginning?) end, at Davar Hall (now known as Ahmed Building), before a distinguished gathering of "society cream" numbering about 1,200. (barring a few of the "whey"-type like myself whom peculiar circumstances brought them there) representing all trades and professions (and representing both sexes of course)) the Navjote ceremony of Miss Bachamai, daughter of Mr. Nadir H. Cooper, one of Bombay's popular dentists, was performed on Wednesday evening.

The absence of editors of local dailies was particularly noticeable, however. No doubt many of them had received invitations but were, presumably debarred from participating, being fully occupied with the "copy" of the "wholesale" arrests in the city and India that morning. Mr. K. F. Nariman was one of the guests whom I rather surprisingly asked how the Sircar mabap had allowed him to join the function, when he in the same vein retorted that he was only allowed "two hours to stay out"

There is some peculiar uniqueness in the whole 'get-up' of this function that has stirred my dull imagination and calls forth some unique report, discarding the dull and drab usual one of "At the Davar Hall, Warden Road, before a . . . ." The invitation card for the guests has struck a new line. These are no days of sticking into the rut (though our foreign mentors would have us believe the contrary way). The card was enriched with the embossment of symbols of Zoroastrianism such as the "Farohar" which is to be seen on Parsi "agiaris" and fire-temples, and of the pillars reminiscent of ancient Persian architecture. A happy idea indeed, suggestive, "inter alia," of the entrance into the portals of Zoroastrianism by the initiation ceremony. The hackneyed Swadeshi band (popularly known as 'Nankhatai Band' directed by some self-tyled 'Praffessor' Desouza de Stentorira of Marmagoa fame) was taboo. Its place was taken by was taboo. Its place was taken by sarnai-nagara, which Indian musical instruments are now, unfortunately, not so popular as in the past, since some Indian princes have taken to Western band the music of which 95 of their garib-parvar praja hardly understand though many might appreciate. The pleasant skirling of the surnai and the gently resounding thumps of the nagara was a marked contrast to the occasionally raucous blaring of the Nankhatais which are experienced at other functions. Then the band of the Royal Warickshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion directed by Mr. S. W. Henwood regaled the audience. The intelligent person need not necessarily be a votary of Mozart, Schubert, or Handel to appreciate its music if he has human ears and not asinine. Specially erected daises were covered up by artistically constructed arches (your art critic who was there will doubtless have to say something in his notes) from one end to another the later decorated with variegated flowers and roses, the electric bulbs happily embedded therein doing the rest converting the extensive garden of the Hall into a veritable wonderland, an Elysium on earth—for only five hours, alas!—made the more so by the presence of bewitching bevies of Eves, about 500 strong, of all castes. Their charming looks and much more charming dresses and gaits were (if I am not mistaken in my views) simply fascinating. How many bachelors like (er—well, it could better be left to guess,) and even confirmed celebates broke their resolve that eveninfi and to take to wedded bliss with one of the type of the many virgin fairies I cannot say with certainly. Prof. Amrak was there, reading the palms of some visitors, telling them whether or not, and when they would get Mammon or Memsabs (or Sabs as the case may be).

The tables laden with delicius dishes and wines simply groaned, like some gourmets after fullest justice had been done to them. The fireworks was the culminating point. There were beautiful rockets several of which (if I am not mistaken in judging after some "pegs" of port, let me admit) soared very high and almost kissed the moon who was just there, to witness the function presumably. For half an hour there was a riot of colours, let off opposite the bungalow facing the seaside. Were such fireworks attempted or even announced to take place at the Allbless Bag, well the insurance companies are not dozing, and our Daniels are too ready to give orders for restraining! How I do wish such functions took place oftener to drive away the dullness of a dry (not in the "Pussyfootian" sense) summer. But there are many of the means of the host nor of the greater means of the hostess, Mrs. Tehemina Cooper, who hails from the very rich Baria family.

Messrs. D. Karmali who supplied furniture and decoration now seem to have entrenched themselves in Parsi clientele. Their first decoration at the Allbless Bag, this month, at the function of Mr. Hirjibehenden's children, seems to have given them the necessary filip. Looking to the gregarious habits of my coreligionists the other decorators may look to their laurels. I shall not envy their (Messrs. Karmali's) lot. One who is enterprising, these days, deserves success.



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VICTIMS OF FIRE IN YERJADE

—:o:—

To The Editor "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will put the few following lines in your esteemed paper:—

On the 14th of March at 1 p.m. a fire broke out in the village of Yerjade, District Thana, and burned to ashes the houses of 70 families that resided in the village. The residents of the place consist of agriculturists who maintain themselves entirely by the cultivation of their farms and fields.

As the male population was out in the fields and being without any appliances for extinguishing fire, the fire continued to rage furiously till the whole village was wiped out. All the implements of farming, grain of all kind, clothes, etc., except the single wearing apparel were in a short time reduced to ashes. The screams of the helpless women and children under the scorching sun without any sort of shelter was a most hapless and pitiable sight that would melt to tears many cruel and hard-hearted creatures.

The writer of this appeal for public charity and help for the helpless and poor people of this unfortunate village had been to the place to witness the heart rending scenes.

Casks filled with water rice and grain were sent to the village from the neighbouring places and whatever immediate relief could be given was arranged for. The Collector of the District was also informed of this fire. The poor beasts of the place were practically left without grass or shelter.

Under these circumstances, we appeal to the general and charitably disposed public and the Government to run to the rescue of the poor residents of the village and send whatever help in kind or money to the undersigned at his residence at Badlapur or to the Government Officer of the place, viz, the Talathi or Mamletdar of Kalyan.

The Collector of Thana is also respectively requested to allow the villagers fuel, required for household building and agricultural purposes, from the Government forests.

The writer trusts in such distressing condition this appeal for charitable relief of the helpless and unfortunate victim of fire will not go in vain.—Yours etc.,

V. G. DHOTIA.

Badlapur, March 20.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA

—:o:—

Manager,—National Bank of India writes:—

We beg to advice having received a cable from our London Office informing us that the net profits of the Bank for the year ending 31st December 1928 including amount brought forward come to about £807,328/-. At the approaching Annual Meeting of Shareholders the Directors will propose a dividend for the half year of 20 p.c. p. a. equivalent to £. 1-5-0 per share making 20 per cent. for the year free of Income Tax, placing £50,000/- to Reserve Fund, £. 30,000/- to House Property, £. 50,000/- to Officers' Pension Fund, and carrying forward £. 277,328/-.

HONEY HIVES AT ELEPHANTA CAVES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Yesterday at 12-0 noon, when cosmopolitan parties were enjoying the side scenery and centuries old sculptural work inside the Elephanta Caves, a swarming multitude of bees from one of the seven hives suspending from an outer ceiling attacked the visitors, who had to run for their lives in all directions. The plight of women and children was very pitiable. Hardly anyone escaped being bitten by the revengeful insects. A Mahomedan student of the Govardhandas Sunderdas Medical College suffered the worst. The steamer and country craft wharves are situated diametrically opposite and majority of the injured having gone there by the former had to undergo great hardship on return journey. A number of carriers who are always present there on Sundays and important holidays did best of the trade by extorting heavy fares for hiring their palanquin like chairs. It was impossible to get any medical assistance in that isolated island. The Police Patel of the place seemed placid over the whole affair. Rumour has it that this is not the first incident of its kind. As such, it is high time that the P. W. Department compel the custodian not only to remove immediately the honey secreting hives from the place, but to see that no formation is allowed to take place.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel Village, March 18.

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